ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

The Bombay Gazette.

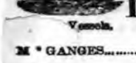
No. 51,098—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1897.

INSIST UPON HAVING
MILKMAID
BRAND
CONDENSED MILK
Largest Sale in the World.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.
		FRIDAY, 5 P.M.
M * GANGES	4252	T. F. Creery ....10th Sept.
		SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
B.I. INDIA	7911	W. G. Worcester.18th Sept.
* SHANNON	4362	C. L. Daniel ....20th ,,
B.I. ORIENTAL	7384	L. H. Moule ....2nd Octr.
* PENINSULAR	5152	W. A. Wheler ...9th ,,
B.I. BRITANIA	6525	J. I. Parfitt .....16th ,,
* SHANNON	4362	C. L. Daniel ....23rd ,,
B.M. CALEDONIA	7553	W. B. Andrews ..30th ,,
M* CARTHAGE	5280	W. J. Nantes ....6th Nov.
B.I. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe ..... 13th ,,

The Steamers marked B. I. proceed to BRINDISI MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipto a Steamer for BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.

The steamer marked M * proceeds to ADEN only, and passengers tranship there to a steamer for BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, and LONDON.

The Steamer marked B.M. proceeds to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES only, and passengers for LONDON must go Overland from either Port.

Heavy baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 10 A.M. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at 3 P.M. on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 26th Aug., 1897.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rasewich	4,213	1st Oct., 1897.
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,140	1st Nov., 1897.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI, on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	A. Leva	4,235	12th Oct.
MEDUSA	T. Androvich	2,709	12th Oct.

The s. s. MEDUSA will not call at KARACHI.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia &c. called at by their vessels.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
VINDOBONA	C. Androvich	4,351	21st Sept., 1897.

Connecting at COLOMBO with the S. S. POLLUCE to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward Voyage.

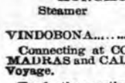
For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Sept., 2, 1897.

STEAM,

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.



PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *viâ* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
A Steamer 5,264	On or about the 31st October.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 2 September, 1897.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

S. S. BISAGNO ..... 14th Sep. 1897.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice :—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—

1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750 ; six Months Rs. 900 ; nine Months, Rs. 925 ; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.

Passengers have the option of going via Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.

BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore 8th of each month.

For Freights and Passage, &c., apply to

F. BALDOVINO,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Aug. 17, 1897.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 11th Sept., at 2 p.m., or on the arrival of Mail steamer if later arriving.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 14th Sept., at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on the 16th Sept., about noon, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, about 16th Sept.

FOR COAST AND BURMAH.

S. S. "CHILKA," 1,971 tons, on or about 14th Sept.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 10thjSept.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "CULNA," 2,026 tons, on or about 28th Sept., calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, and Delagoa Bay, in the foregoing or any order.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all adjacent ports to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 9th September, 1897.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,

CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
FOURWEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Friday.
SAGHALIEN	4,049	Garbe	1st October.
YARRA	4,255	Le Coispellier	29th October.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	X	26th November.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Captain	Tons.	To sail on or about the
OCEANIEN	Schmitz,	4,230	23rd Sept., 1897.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

P. ROUSSET, Acting Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamer will SAIL :—

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail
SETOS	Jacobs	1,746	21st September

Taking Cargo and Passengers for LAMU, MOMBASSA, TANGA, etc., etc.

This Line also issue first, second, third-class and deck through tickets to—

EAST LONDON	MADEIRA
ALGOA BAY	and
CAPE TOWN	SOUTHAMPTON

in connection with the Union Line Mail Steamers from Delagoa Bay, once a month.

For rates and particulars, apply to

F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.
Bombay, 30th August, 1897.

PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE

MANUFACTURED AT THE BENGAL GOVERNMENT CINCHONA PLANTATION.

FROM 1st April, 1897, the PRICE of this QUININE will be as follows :—

	Rs. a.
1 Pound in Rs. 15 or, post free	15 13
½ ,, ,, ,, 7-8 or, post free	8 0
¼ ,, ,, ,, 3-12 or, post free	4 4

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture ; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior Alkaloids Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the SUPERINTENDENT, Botanic Garden, Sibpur, near Calcutta.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

TREACHER'S SPECIAL WHISKEY.

A GENUINE RIPE AND MELLOW SPIRIT
at a VERY LOW PRICE

EQUAL IN MANY RESPECTS to SOME of the most Expensive Whiskies in the MARKET.

Per Dozen Cash...Rs. 23-8. Credit...Rs. 26-4.

SOLD ONLY BY

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

STEPHEN CRANE'S BOOKS.

THE RED BADGE. Rs. 2-4.

"The St. James's Gazette."—"This is not merely a remarkable book : it is a revelation."

THE LITTLE REGIMENT. Rs. 2-4.

"The Athenæum."—"The extraordinary power of imagination is more wonderful than that Defoe."

THE THIRD VIOLET. Rs. 2.

"St. James's Gazette."—"The work of a master in the art of fiction."

MAGGIE : A Child of the Streets. Re. 1-8.

"The Literary World."—"Contains all the force, all the power, and all the reality which Mr. Crane has proved his pen to possess."

LATEST MEDALS FOR EXCELLENCE AND PURITY.
GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION OF 1895.
GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION OF 1896.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

WRITE FOR OUR NEW

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE,

WHICH GIVES FULL PARTICULARS AS TO THE DIFFERENT SIZES SHAPES, AND PRICES OF OUR MANUFACTURE. IT IS A PERFECT WORK OF ART AND BOUND TO INTEREST THE SMOKING PUBLIC.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS, PROPRIETORS, &c.,

McDOWELL AND CO.,
MADRAS.

EVERY MAN THINKS HE KNOWS THE BEST WHISKY,
BUT ONLY HE WHO DRINKS
EDINA
IS SURE OF HIS GROUND.

EDINA is a PURE, WELL-NATURED SCOTCH WHISKY, procurable only from KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

Rs. 31-8 per Doz. Rs. 2-12 per Bottle. Rs. 15-12 per Gallon Jar.

Should be taken with KEMP'S PURE STANDARD ÆRATED WATERS.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

A PAST.

An article which can boast of "a past" extending over a period of 30 years may justly be considered

RELIABLE,
KEMP'S EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE.

has enjoyed an Ever-increasing sale since its first introduction, and

HOLDS TO-DAY
THE PREMIER PLACE.

as the FINEST and MOST SATISFACTORY.

HAIR RESTORER AND DRESSING for ALL ROUND EVERYDAY Use in India.

Far superior to anything imported,
Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8 per Bottle.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

NOTES.

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY
BY
TODARMAL

Price. Re. 1, Postage half-anna.

LEADING THE WAY.

PREPARED from the FINEST Materials with PERFECTLY FILTERED WATER and PROPERLY CLEANED BOTTLES.

KEMPL STANDARD AERATED WATERS

are the BEST IN INDIA and equal any of the Imported Brands.

In STOPPERED or CORKED Bottles.

DELIVERED FREE IN BOMBAY (2 Dozen) PACKED free OF CHARGE FOR TRANSIT (6 Dozen).

SODA, ÆRATED and POTASH 12 Annas per Dozen.

LEMONADE, GINGERALE, LITHIA, SELZER LITHIA TONIC, MEDICINAL SODA, POGSON, GINGERADE, RASPBERYADE. } 1 Rupee per Dozen.

KEMP & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

MENIST'S SPECTACLES. MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST :—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Folders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs.5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movillette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Stirr ups with folding sides, folders and Globular Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PRIZES ! PRIZES ! JUST ARRIVED.—We have now in Stock a large selection of Cabinet goods, suitable for prizes, &c., of every description. Cigar and Cigarette Cabinets, Mousson Cigar Cases, Tantalus Frames for Scents or Spirits, cases of Games, &c., &c.—MARCKS & Co. Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

A NOVELTY IN WATCHES

Among the many Novelties in Watches which we have recently received none has gained more popularity than our

LEFT-HANDED OR PUZZLE WATCH.

THIS WATCH, in a strong silver case, has at the first glance the appearance of an ordinary pocket watch, and though by a little practice the owner of this watch quickly acquires the facility of telling the time at a glance, to any one unacquainted with the peculiarities of the watch it is a complete puzzle, and affords an endless amount of amusement to on-lookers, and particularly to the owner, who finds no difficulty whatever, and while using the watch for every-day purposes, can occupy his spare moments by amusing himself at the expense of his friends and acquaintances.

In strong Silver Crystal faced case with special Lever movement, Keyless Winding action, in handsome leather case, complete with our usual 2 years' guarantee.

Rs. 35.

These Watches can only be obtained from

MARCKS AND CO., LIMITED,
WATCH, CLOCK AND CHRONOMETER MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOT TO BE DISAPPOINTED, Place your ORDERS for ENGLISH SWEETS with us in advance ; they are fresh, pure and wholesome. From Ans. 1-12 to Rs. 2-8.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BYCULLA (FACTORY).

PURE AERATED WATERS. FROM BEYNON & CO.

OUR FACTORY is under EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT and all Water used is filtered through the PASTEUR MAILLIE FILTER, and is rendered perfectly sterilized.

Soda, As. 8. Lemonade, As. 10. Tonic, As. 12 per dozen. &c., &c.

BEYNON & CO., { ENGLISH CHEMISTS, Opposite Esplanade Hotel, } BOMBAY.

TO COMMEMORATE
THE DIAMOND JUBILEE
A SPECIALLY PRINTED ENGRAVING
OF
H. M. THE QUEEN EMPRESS OF INDIA
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES
H. R. H. THE DUKE OF YORK
H. R. H. THE PRINCE EDWARD OF YORK
Will be PRESENTED to every purchaser of a Bottle of the

BEEHIVE BRANDY

Can be had at Rs. 2-4-0 per Bottle in Bombay from

D. C. OOMRIGUR.
D. D. BARIA.
E. B. LAKDAWALLA & Co.
S. C. OOMRIGUR.
R. A. IRANI.
DENISON & Co.
J. F. KUTHOKE.
E. P. BATTLIWALLA & Co.
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JAMSHED N. GUZDUR.
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PESTONJEE MANECKJEE
J. N. KAPADIA.
P. M. DAMANIA.
P. C. SHROFF.
A. C. SHROFF.

And other Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LTD.

DRESSMAKERS AND MILLINERS

BOMBAY.

NEW GOODS FOR THE APPROACHING SEASON

ARE NOW BEING DELIVERED

LADIES

WILL FIND THEIR REQUIREMENTS WELL CATERED FOR AND CHARGES MODERATE.

TREZUKA

THE NEW BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, overwork, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, delusions, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, lassitude, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, physical incapacity, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability either to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, consumption, night sweats, &c., are all so many different phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, the cause of by far the greater portion of the misery, ill-health, and despondency by which we are confronted on every hand, that can only be successfully combated by the use of this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c. ; restores the failing powers, and imparts new life and energy to what had so recently seemed worn out, [illegible] up," and valueless.

ZAROUBA

THE EXTRAORDINARY BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with ; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c., producing a soft, silky, infant-like smoothness, elasticity and clearness of complexion, skin and body. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, pains and swellings of the joints, syphilis, secondary symptoms, bone disease, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for TREZUKA or ZAROUBA which ever required, and see that you get them, as unprincipal wonders often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture) for the sake of extra profit. TREZUKA and ZAROUBA and Trade Marks, registered at the Patent Office. Legal proceedings will be taken against all persons pirating.

COMMON-SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A book for young men, containing just that information which every one contemplating matrimony should possess ; whilst married persons suffering from incapacity and exhaustion should procure a copy without delay. Price 6d., of any of the Agents for above medicines or post free from NEVILL JOHNSON, 9, Bond St., Claremont Sq., London, W. C.

Agents for India TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona,
THE NEW AMERICAN REMEDY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 14th and 15th September 1897, being Public Holidays under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

TENDERS are invited by 1 o'clock on THURSDAY, the 23rd September, 1897, for the following works :—

1. Constructing storm water and pipe sewer drains on the Chowpatty Estate. Value of work is about Rs. 20,000.
2. Constructing Roads on the Chowpatty Estate. Value of work is about Rs. 35,000.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the Undersigned.

IBRAHIM AHMADI, L.C.E.A.R.I.B.A.,
Officiating Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Bombay, 9th September, 1897.

THE INDIAN COTTON COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWELFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Indian Cotton Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Nos. 7 and 9, Church Gate Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd day of September, 1897, at 3 P.M., to transact the following business :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts of the Company up to 30th June, 1897.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the room of the Director who retires by rotation, but who is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOK of the Company will be CLOSED from 16th to 23rd September 1897, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
GADDUM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 8th September, 1897.

NOW READY.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"

OVERLAND SUMMARY,

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the news of the week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance).....Rs. 12
Ditto (including postage to Europe). Rs. 15
Single Copy .....As. 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

THE DELHI & NORTHERN INDIA FLOUR MILLS CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWELFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 7, Marine Street, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 23rd September, 1897, at 3-0 P.M., to transact the following business :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1897.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To confirm the appointment of a Director.
4. To retire a Director in the place of one who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint an Auditor and to fix his remuneration.
6. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 14th to 23rd September, 1897, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 9th September, 1897.

BURMA.

POLICE SUPPLY AND CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Deputy Inspector-General of Police for SUPPLY and CLOTHING, BURMA, for the supplies entered in the subjoined schedules up to 12 o'clock noon on the 6th December, 1897, when the Tenders will be opened in the presence of those interested who may choose to attend.

Tenderers for Schedule No. 1 must tender for all the Supplies entered in Schedule No. 1.

Tender Forms and particulars regarding the contracts and the contract can be obtained on application to the Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Supply and Clothing, Burma, Rangoon.

Tenders should be enclosed in sealed envelopes and the superscription : "Tenders for the supply of rations to the Upper Burma Military Police," should be clearly written on the outside of the envelopes.

The Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Supply and Clothing, Burma, does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender and reserves to himself the right of rejecting any tender without assigning any reason for so doing.

Article.	Probable quantity.	Date of delivery.	Place of delivery.	Earnest-money to accompany tender.
Schedule No. I	lbs.			Rs.
Atta, dry, ground ...	400,000	From 1st April 1898 to 31st March 1899.	Mandalay...	10,000
Rice, second sort, for Natives	2,400,000			
Wheat	3,000,000			
Dhall of sorts	900,000			
Ghee, cow's	650,000			
Salt	250,000			
Turmeric	35,000			
Chillies	1,500			
Schedule No II.				
Wheat	2,500,000		Myingyan ...	3,000
Schedule No. III.				
Wheat	600,000		Rangoon	1,000

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor,
H. W. CAMPBELL, Capt.,
Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Supply and Clothing, Burma.

Rangoon, the 1st September, 1897.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the lease of the several GOVERNMENT SALT WORKS, mentioned below, situated in the Matunga Salt Taluka, together with the right to manufacture Salt therein for five years, viz., from the 15th November, 1897, to the 14th November, 1902 :—

1 Sulemanshaw.
2 Shaik Miseri.
3 Rowli.
4 Vadala.
5 Sivri.

2. They should be addressed to the Deputy Collector of Salt Revenue, S. D., Thana, sealed and superscribed with the words "Tender for the lease of Government Salt Works at Matunga" and should be delivered at the Deputy Collector's Office, at Thana, on or before the 1st November, 1897.

3. Each Tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500 as a guarantee of the good faith of the Tenderer.

4. Tenders will be opened by the Deputy Collector of Salt Revenue, S. D., at noon, on the 2nd November, 1897, in the presence of any of the Tenderers who may attend, and their final disposal will rest with the Collector of Salt Revenue, who does not bind himself to accept the highest or any other Tender.

5. Persons whose offers may be accepted will be required, within seven days after receipt of notice of acceptance of their Tenders to execute leases in the usual form, copy of which may be seen at any time during office hours on application at the Office of the Collector of Salt Revenue, Town Custom House, Bombay, or Deputy Collector of Salt Revenue, S. D., Thana. They will also be required within the same period to deposit 25 per cent. of the amounts of their Tenders, which deposits will be held by the Collector of Salt Revenue as security for the due fulfilment of the terms of their agreements. In the event of any person whose Tender may be accepted failing to execute the lease or to make the deposit aforesaid within the period specified, the sum of Rs. 500 deposited by such defaulter at the time of delivering his Tender will be forfeited to Government.

6. The Lessee or Lessees of the works will have to pay Municipal rates leviable on the properties under Act III of 1883 or any other Act or Acts in force.

J. L. JENKINS,
Collector of Salt Revenue.

Bombay, 9th September, 1897.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT, AND SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—

A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.,
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.

Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period, as far back as 1888 and 1895, respectively.

Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period, as far back as 1888 and 1895, respectively.

Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.

List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week.

Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance....Rs 10.
Single Copy.....Annas 4.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

PIANO TUNING AND REPAIRING.—We have now a fully competent Staff of PIANO TUNERS and REPAIRERS. All kinds of work undertaken. Pianos regulated, cleaned and polished. Harmoniums and Organs tuned, cleaned and made as new. Old bellows renewed or new bellows supplied.—MARCKS & Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

EK DAM RINGWORM SPECIFIC.—The only Remedy known which cures Ringworm or Dhobies' Itch in one application. Per Bottle, As. 12. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

OUR ADDRESS not needed. Our name is a household word. The song of "MERRY SINGER" is sung in every household. We are known in India, Ceylon and Burmah and all throughout the world as SINGER, the Sole Manufacturers for SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.

JUST RECEIVED a few VICTORIA JUBILEE HAND ORGANS, with 48 Steel Harmonium reeds and with 12 endless tunes and case complete Rs. 125. Never imported into India before.—STEFFENAUER & Co., Fort, Bombay.

N. B. DANTRA & Co.'s PURE SUPERIOR TEA DUST.—Golden Orange Pekoe Dust, As. 14; Rose Orange Pekoe Dust, As. 13; Rose Pekoe Dust, As. 12; Flowery Orange Pekoe Dust, As. 11; Flowery Pekoe Dust, As. 10; Orange Pekoe Dust, As. 9 and Pekoe Dust As. 8 per lb. These Tea Dusts are universally acknowledged to be the best in every respect and are in increasing demand both in India and abroad.—N. B. DANTRA & Co., Tea and Coffee Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED, a WEAVING MASTER, fully conversant with Plain and Fancy Weaving. Apply with Testimonials to "A. Z.," care of this Paper.

WANTED, GOOD and PERSEVERING BUSINESS GENTLEMEN, popular with business people in Bombay, and expert in canvassing, to co-operate with a gentleman in an important business. No money required from applicants. For terms and further particulars apply to "GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY," care of this Paper.

THE RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, will RE-OPEN from 1st October next. It is situated centrally on a plateau, easy to reach and possessed of abundant accommodation, has all the comforts and conveniences of a home. Families are specially provided for in detached and semi-detached bungalows, and there is good accommodation for single gentlemen. Rooms are bright and airy, facing west. Terms moderate. Apply PROPRIETORS, Poona Hotel, Poona.

RAIN.—We receive letters daily from our Constituents enquiring whether cloudy or rainy weather is suitable for Photography. We say "Yes" certainly, by special arrangements, in our Studio we can take first-class portraits during rainy or cloudy weather.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Art Photos Saloon, Whiteaway Laidlaw Building, Bombay.

£1,834,450 New Assurances were issued by the STANDARD in 1895, one of the Largest Records yet made by the Company. Apply Secretary, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

TO LET.—Large and AIRY ROOM in TWO PARTS or WHOLE, suitable to a big firm vacated by Messrs. Volkart Brothers. Apply PESTONJEE JEHANGHEER, No. 2 Dalal Street, Fort.

PLEASE NOTE.—We only supply High Class Guaranteed PORTUGUESE SERVANTS. Do not apply for 2nd and 3rd Class Servants. Fee Rs. 3, for each servant. E. CAMIL and Co., Registery Office, No. 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

A LADY, EUROPEAN, seeks a situation as Matron of a School, Lady Help, or Nursery Governess. Country no objection. Address "88A," care of this Paper.

FOR SALE.—3 Second-hand LANCASHIRE BOILERS 36' by 7,' 2 by Hick Hargreaves and Co., of 85 and 65 lbs. pressure and 1 by W. and J. Galloway of 90 lbs. pressure. Also 31 second-hand Fly Throstle Frames 2" lift 280 Spindles each. For particulars apply to the MANAGER, Jivraj Balloo Mills Tardeo.

H. BARRETT, Esq., Engineer, Kaiser-i-Hind Mills :—During the last week I have used BATLIWALLA and Co.'s CHOLEROL amongst my Mill Hands, and found it giving relief at once, and has proved SUCCESSFUL in all cases of CHOLERIC SYMPTOMS. Dr. B. NOVROJI [L. M. & S.] :—It is a safe and sure remedy for Cholera. Dr. N. B. LAM [L. M. & S.] :—I have found it extremely useful in several cases of Cholera. As for Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills, no more Testimonials are required when they are used with success for the Staff of the Bombay Municipality, "Bombay Gazette," "Times of India," "Advocate of India," &c., &c. Sold by Chemists and Druggists, at Re. 1 per bottle, or sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An Indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 4 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld.—IVORY BILLIARD BALLS, to be satisfactory, should be bought at this season of the year during the monsoons, they are more reliable, more lasting, the price same as usual. Price List post free.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

THE UNIVERSAL INTEREST CALCULator and Indian and English Exchange Ready Reckoner, containing entirely new features and worked out on a scientific principle. It combines absolute accuracy with great saving of time and trouble in calculation ; as such the work will be found to be unsurpassable. To be ready shortly, price Rs. 5.

MOSQUITO-BITE LOTION.—The application of this Lotion soothes the pain, reduces the swelling, and relieves the irritation arising from the Sting of these venomous little insects. Per Bottle, Re. 1. THOMSON & TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Full Mail Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription, Rs. 16 per year, including Postage.

THE only Firm in India which repairs and cleans Watches and Clocks with one year's guarantee, including breakages. Charges moderate.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12 ; Half-yearly, Rs. 6. Quarterly, Re. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay to the Mofussil, postage extra.

PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady trained under well-known masters—has had much experience in voice production. Apply "ARIA," care of Messrs. Rose and Co.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN of up-country requiring anything from Bombay as Furniture, Boots, Hosiery, Shirts, Gowns, Glassware, Fruits, Stores, should apply to TUKINA, Bazaar-Agent, Bombay.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, Apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

CAVANAGH and MARTIN will ARRIVE here early in October, with a SHIPMENT of 200 HORSES, consisting of CHARGERS HACKS, CARRIAGE PAIRS and PONEYS.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks, Refined and Comfortable Home, and good Library. Special attention paid to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C. P." Advertising Dept. "Gazette" Office, Bombay.

HAND-BOOK, OF GIRAS AND GUARANTEE

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

PRICE.....Rs. 6.
Packing and Postage extra

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 11th inst., at 1 p.m. precisely, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Mahalaxmee, very valuable and handsome teak and black-wood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, one mahogany boudoir pianoforte by Soundy & Co., one first-rate harmonium with 8 stops, parian, marble & bronze figures, Brussels' and Persian carpets, marble clock, library book-cases, large size. "The Wilson patent cooking range" London, a large collection of books, one very large brass fountain with fish bowl on substantial iron legs, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, bicycles, one English-built victoria, one English-built brougham, one grey Persian horse, etc., etc., the property of HENRY CONDER, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

N.B.—The pots of plants will be sold at 7-30 a.m. on the same day.

WALER HORSES.

BONA-FIDE AUCTION WITHOUT RESERVE.

At Anderson & Co.'s Stables, Byculla.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at 3-30 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell to the highest bidder, if not previously disposed of, about 30 young waler horses, suitable for hacks, single and double harness, all accustomized and in good condition. Intending buyers are invited to inspect the lot now on view.

TOMORROW, SATURDAY, the 11th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods :—

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong-built victoria recently done up with monsoon fittings.
1 powerful bay waler gelding about 15 hands, aged, goes in saddle and harness.
1 handsome strong palanquin office shigram.
1 chesnut Arab, about 11-1, 8 years, broken to single and double harness, very quiet.
1 strong bay Arab pony quiet in harness.
1 Kurrachee cow, with calf, gives six seers of milk daily.
1 Surti cow gives twelve seers of milk daily.

AUCTION SALE OF A RACE PONY.

Pursuant to the decree dated the 20th July, 1897, made in suit No. 248 of 1897, wherein Shaikh Abdul Wahab bin Ahmed Mussari is plaintiff and Fahad bin Feed is the defendant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SUNDAY, the 12th instant, at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at Mr. Ahmed Mahomed Mussari's Stables, Bellasis Road, Byculla—

"Razadan" bay Arab entire, 6 years, 13-1 for life, maiden winner of three races, and ran second 9 times, 5 times third. Performances—In 1896 winner Bombay First Extra Races, beating Gram and Grey Miss ; in 1897 winner Bombay First Extra Races, beating Chanda and Hadhan ; winner Third Bombay Extra Races, beating Marshall and Mizban.

The pony is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF PHOTOGRAPHIC KIT.

On TUESDAY, the 14th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at No. 67, Medows Street, by order of Mr. Anthony Manoel DeSouza, the mortgagee, and on account and risk of Mr. E. Taurines and Mrs. Adele Conroy, widow, the mortgagors, the whole of the stock-in-trade of the said mortgagors, consisting of Marion's Camera 12 by 10 with double slides, Meagher's camera 12 by 10 with 3 double slides, Meagher's camera with 3 double slides 8½ by 6½, studio camera with 2 slides, 8½ by 8½ studio tripod stands, studio accessories, balustrades, rocks, headrest, swing curtains &c., Dallmeyer's 2 D. lens, one Voigtlander lens, 12 by 10 Ross rapid symetrical lens, No. two and four Poighlender's Eurycop lens, No. 4 Poighlender's wide angle lens 12 by 10, Dallmeyer's wide angle lens, Dermgy's cabinet portrait lens, enlarging apparatus, 650 negatives, 10 by 8, of viewsand native characters of India, chest of drawers, pier tables, carpets, sofas, chairs, dressing tables with marble top, washing tables, &c., &c.

The above will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 10th September, 1897.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF THE REMAINING FANCY ARTICLES SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS ON PARSEE NEW YEAR'S DAY.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 11th inst, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Hummum Street, Fort, opposite the Indian Art Gallery, the following fancy articles, such as Italian large size figures and busts, Italian flower vases, rich centre pieces, toilet, frames, leather and plush dateate racks with timepieces and thermometers, ladies', companious, table ornaments, glove and handkerchief boxes, ladies' and gents' hand bags, silk dressed pictures, patent albums, etc.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 13th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CAWFOOD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

30 hand and treadle sewing machines, with and without covers.
1 case musical decanters, cigar boxes, work boxes, &c.
1 case musical boxes, 7, 9, 11 and 12 inches, with Hindustani tunes,
1 case health guard in paper boxes for preserving meat and fish.
50 barrels, each about 3 cwts, bleaching powder or chloride of lime.
6 casks salt cakes.
15 cases condensed milk, Milkmaid Brand, from the Danish Milk Condensing Company, Copenhagen, Denmark.
1 S. B. Martini Henry sporting rifle, in good order, 50 bore, and 1 ake Government cartridges.
English cottage harmonium, 1 new folding harmonium, 2 violins, I sitar, and 1 tumboro.
1 folding harmonium in case.
Landed ex. s. s. Giesla—4 cases enamelled ware, with gold decorations and flowers, consisting of tumblers, spittoons, basins, bowls, etc.
By order of Dullichund Mogjee and on account and at the risk of Luximbai, widow of Narayen Sewram Korgavkar—
1 nose ring with 12 large dearls.
1 diamond and 1 lalry and 1 pearl bhikhwall.
On account and at the risk of Luximbai, widow of Narayen Sewram Korgaokar and Bhanjee Pilaji—
2 pearl chokras.
1 gold doro weighing 3 tolas.

AT 2 P.M.

1 strong double seated brougham.
1 second-hand victoria in good order.
1 second-hand serviceable office shigram.
Any any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

IMPORTANT TO MILL-OWNERS AND MILL STORE SUPPLIERS, AUCTION SALE OF MILL STORES.

On MONDAY, the 13th instant, at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, on account of the concerned the undermentioned Mill Stores, viz. :—

Chloride of zinc, cylinder oil, soft soap, palming, asbestos round packing paper, packing and tuck packing, twilled and plain sizing flannel, roller cloth, pickers and shuttles, beam flanges, loom change wheels chains and pulleys, temple bar with temple splycing machine, steel and kewers, warper back expanding comb, taper or sizing expanding wraith, taper or sizing expanding comb brass, beam scales and weights, fire bricks, card can, bottom and top rings, picking band's, etc.

The property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

On TUESDAY, the 14th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Shanti Bhawan, Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture by Wimbridge, Roberts and others, best plated wares, rich crockery and glassware, one rich toned boudoir grand pianoforte by Harkman (Soundy and Co.), new, bought last year, telescopic floor lamps, rich table ornaments, English ice box with refrigerator, strong built victoria and dog-cart, a pair of handsome grey Arabs, double harness, etc., the property of Dr. P. PETERSON and Lieut. A. J. PEILE, R. A.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTISS ON THE FALKLAND ROAD, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

On WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the transferee of the mortgage, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Sorabjee Cowasjee Soorti, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of transfer of mortgage, dated the 30th day of April, 1894, the following properties viz.—

Firstly—All that piece of foras freehold new salt batty ground, with the shed, messuage or tenement standing there on, situate on the north side of Falkland Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2,055 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Bombay under old Nos. 535 and 546, as 1 new No. 1074, and new survey Nos. 6,534 and 2-5562, and which said shed, messuage and tenement are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward Nos. 2232, and 2219, and Street Nos. 9 to 16, and which premises are bounded on the north by a public passage leading to Trimback Parashram Street, on the south partly by the property formerly of Curson Mohanjee and now of Cassum Mahomed Khoja, and partly by the vacant ground formerly of Jeswanjee Hormusjee and now of Canjee Shamn, on the east by the property formerly of Bustomjee Nowrojee Candavala and now of Muncharsha Dorabjee Cooper, and on the west by a public passage leading to the said Falkland Road ; and

Secondly—All that piece of foras freehold new salt batty ground, with the messuage, tenement and building standing thereon, on the northern side of the said Falkland Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the sub district of Bombay, containing by measurement 93 square yards or there abouts, described in the books of the Collector of Bombay under old No 90, and new No. 12388, and new survey Nos 3455, 3452, and 3451, and which said messuage, tenement, and building are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward No 225, and Street No 3 and which said premises are bounded on the north by the property formerly of Kessow Rutna and now of Liladhur Cullianjee, on the south by the property of Poonumchund Panalal, on the east partly by the passage leading to the said Falkland Road and partly by the property of the said Kessow Rutna and others, and on the west by the property formerly of Haiee Sulleman and now of Hajee Osman Dawood, and which said firstly and secondly described premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Sorabjee Cowasjee Seertee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

On WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Action at the Retreat, Bellasis Road, next to Messrs. Ludha Ebrahim and Co., the valuable and handsome blackwood and teak wood household furniture, plated ware, crockery and glassware, windproof lamps by Hinks, table ornaments, pictures, Brussels' carpets, etc., the property of A. Whittell, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 10th September, 1897.

N. B. DANTRA & Co.'s Pure Superior Teas—Golden Orange Pekoe Re. 1-12 ; Rose Orange Pekoe Re. 1-10 ; Rose Pekoe Re. 1-8 ; Flowery Orange Pekoe Re. 1-6 ; Flowery Pekoe Re. 1-4 ; Orange Pekoe Re. 1-2 ; Pekoe Re. 1 ; Pekoe Souchong as. 14 ; Souchong as. 12 ; and Congou as. 10 per lb. These Teas are universally acknowledged to be the best in every respect and are in increasing demand both in India and abroad.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Tea and Coffee Merchants, 33, Church

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 603 of 1895.

Sorabjee Hormusjee Bottlewalla.....Plaintiff.

vs.

Ruttonjee Bhicajee Karanjwalla.....Defendant.

Under instructions from Mr. Sorabjee Hormusjee Bottlewalla, the plaintiff abovenamed, and pursuant to the terms of the decree in the above suit, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co., Auctioneers, will offer the properties specified in the Schedule hereunder written for sale by Public Auction, in two several lots, on SATURDAY, the 2nd day of October, 1897, on the premises, at the time below stated.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, Attorneys to the said plaintiff, or to the Auctioneers.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

LOT NO. 1.—TO BE SOLD AT 4 P.M.

All that piece or parcel of land, containing by admeasurement 2,426 7-9 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 116, new No. 2888, old Survey No.——, new survey No. 3173, together with the messuage, tenement, or bungalow standing there on assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. 174, Street No. 580, all which premises are situate on the south side of Girgaum Road, or Breach Candy Road, without the Fort, in the Registration District of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the east by Churney Road, on or towards the west by the cart of Balkrishna Arjoon, on or towards the north by Girgaum and Breach Candy Road aforesaid, and on or towards the south by the property of Mahomadally bin Inoosmeeya Saheb Coor.

LOT NO. 2.—TO BE SOLD AT 4-30 P.M.

All that piece of land, containing by admeasurement 577 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 510, new No. 2497, old Survey No.—new Survey No. 788, together with the messuage, tenement or stable standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. 322, Street No. 1, all which premises are situate at and on the west side of Benham Hall Lane, without the Fort, in the Registration District of Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the east by the said Benham Hall Lane, on or towards the west by Bhat Lane, on or towards the north by the property of Gungaram Davjee, and on or towards the south by the property of Mera Naiquin.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 16th September, 1897.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

GONZALEZ BYASS & CO.,

XEREZ DE LA FRONTERA,

THE LARGEST SHERRY GROWERS IN THE WORLD.

Fresh Consignments from the above Firm TO HAND.

APPLY TO

SOLE AGENTS for INDIA :

CROFT, MODY & CO.,

19 BANK STREET, BOMBAY.

Retail Agents :—

MESSRS. DENISON & CO.,

INSURANCES.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

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THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL GOLD DOLLARS	$ 250,000
PAID UP CAPITAL GOLD DOLLARS	$ 50,000
TOTAL ASSETS. (exclusive of uncalled Capital of $ 250,000 Gold Dollars)	$ 158,000

JAIRAM NARRONJEE, SONS & CO., Agents.

12, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, 26th May, 1897.

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WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, excellent Table, Baths, thermal and other. House stands in its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus. Moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families for Summer or Winter season.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors :—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG Co., Lincoln, England.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,

Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette" And a Lecture by BEAUCLERK,

Price 8 Annas,

CAN BE HAD AT

THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE,"

MESSRS. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.

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[illegible]

NOTICES.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Club House, on FRIDAY, the 10th September, 1897, at 5-30 p.m.

By Order of the Committee,
C. BOILEAU,
Secretary.

NOTICE.

AN application has been made to the Honourable High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in the Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction for a grant of Letters of Administration of the Estate of EDWARD DE SOUZA, late a British subject of Bombay, to EUGENE HARDINGHAM of 54, Elliott Road, in the Town of Calcutta, the Sole Surviving grandchild and next of kin of the said deceased, whereupon an order was made for issue of general citation to the lawful next of kin of the deceased to shew cause on or before THURSDAY, the 18th day of November next why such grant should not be made to the said EUGENE HARDINGHAM.

CARRUTHERS & Co.,
Attorneys for the said Eugene Hardingham.
10, Government Place East, Calcutta, the 6th Sept., 1897.

THE ALLIANCE COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND of Rs. 25 Twenty-five per Share, has been declared, for the year ending 30th June, 1897, and will be payable on and after SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 2, Dalal Street, Fort, between the hours of 11 a.m., and 3 p.m., on the production of Share Certificates to those Shareholders whose names stood on the Company's register on the 30th August, 1897.

TAPIDASS VURJDASS & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 6th September, 1897.

THE COORLA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that an INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 26 per Share for the half-year ended 30th June, 1897, will be paid at the Registered Office of the Company, 23, Church Gate Street, on and after MONDAY, the 13th instant, to the Shareholders whose names stand on the Register of the Company on THURSDAY, the 9th instant, on production of their Share Certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Thursday, the 9th, to Friday, the 17th September, 1897, both days inclusive.

J. COWASJEE JEHANGHIER & Co.
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, 3rd September, 1897.

MADRAS RACES.

OCTOBER MEETING 1897.

OWNERS are reminded that the THIRD and FINAL ENTRANCES for the OCTOBER MEETING to be held at Guindy, on the 9th, 12th, 14th and 16th October, 1897, CLOSE on Wednesday, the 15th September, 1897.

Special attention is drawn to General Condition II and last para. of III.

For Prospectus and Lists of First and Second Entries apply to

J. O. HOOD,
Secretary, Madras Races, Madras.

"NEUBERG'S CHEROOTS."

NEW SHIPMENT OF

TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm,
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots,
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

☞ Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

SPECIAL REGARD FOR DUTIABLE WEIGHTS!!

FLOR DE JAVAS.

Not to be confounded with so-called

OMBAY.

TO-DAY.

47m. Sun sets, 6h. 7m. High water, 9a. Low water, 4-20m., 4-58a.
minal Sessions, 11 a.m.
ombay Yacht Club, half-yearly general meet 5-30 p.m.
R., first Regimental Dance, Town Hall.
ernment Telegraph Recreation Club Dance, Esplanade quarters.
ndit Bhagvanlal Indraji lecture, Convocation Hall, 5-15 p. m.
Music on the Esplanade, 5-45 p.m.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.—Gentlemen of the Special ury are not required to attend at the High Court this morning (Friday).

POLO.—There will be a game, at 5 o'clock, this evening.

VOLUNTEER DANCE.—The Bombay Volunteer Rifles hold their first dance of the season in the Town Hall, this evening.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Mauritius, Reunion, and St. Marie, via Tuticorin and Colombo, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 5 p.m., on Sunday.

THEFT OF A GOLD WATCH AND CHAIN.—Hunsraj Khemji, a grain shop-keeper, having his place of business on Falkland Road, has reported to the police the theft of a gold watch and chain and a gold finger-ring, all collectively valued at Rs. 119, from his shop some time during Wednesday afternoon last.

DR. B. A. OLIVEIRA, L. M. & S., J.P.—We are glad to learn that Dr. B. A. Oliveira, of Bandora, who had of late proceeded to Madras for the treatment of his eye under the very able specialist, Dr. Pope, of the Government Ophthalmic Hospital, has returned completely cured, and will no doubt resume the large practice he hitherto enjoyed.

BURGLARY AT TRIMBUCK PARASHRAM STREET.—Jewla Juggonath, residing at Trimbuck Parashram Street, has reported to the police that some time during his absence from home, on Wednesday last, his room was broken into and two currency notes for Rs. 10 each and Rs. 115 in cash were stolen from a locked box, which was forced open.

A BOY SERIOUSLY INJURED BY A FALL.—Ismail Joosuf, a Mahomedan lad, aged nine years, residing with his parents on the second floor of a house at Ali Oomer Street, was, on Wednesday afternoon, playing near a window in his house, with a piece of thread with a stone tied to the end of it, when he accidentally fell out on to the road below, a distance of about eighteen feet, sustaining a fracture of the base of the skull. The boy is now under treatment in the J. J. Hospital.

MUSIC ON THE ESPLANADE.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry, under the direction of Bandmaster A. Mallandaine, will play the following programme at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, at 5-45 (weather permitting):—

March	.....	The Regiment's Comrade...Lehnhardt.
Overture	.....	Le Chemin de la Gloire .....Kling.
Selection	.....	Rigoletto .....Verdi.
Song	.....	The Wanderer .....Schubert.
Fantasia	.....	Paul Jones.....Planquette.
Valse	.....	Laetitia.....Fahrbach.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

FATAL FALL OFF A STAIRCASE.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, touching the death of Mahaboo, a Mahodedan woman, aged sixty years, residing at Nagdevie Street. The deceased sustained a fracture of the left arm by her having accidentally fallen down the stairs in her house on the 20th July last. She was taken to the above hospital, where subsequently gangrene set in and she died on Wednesday evening. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

A CHARGE WITHDRAWN.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, permission was asked for withdrawing the charge of defamation preferred against Daniel Shalome, publisher of the "Israeli Dharma Dip" by Elijah Solomon and Isaac Aaron. The complainants, it was alleged, were charged with appropriating money to their own use, which was meant for the celebration of the Diamond Jubilee. The defendant having apologised and given up the name of the correspondent who wrote the objectionable paragraph, the charge was withdrawn.

REPORTED BURGLARY AT KAMBEKAR STREET.—Rahimbai, a Memon widow, residing on the fifth floor of a house at Kambekar Street, reported to the police, on Wednesday morning last, that on Monday previous she locked the door of her room and went to her daughter's house in the same street, to stay there for a few days. She returned to her the house on Wednesday morning and found the room had been broken into, the lock on the door having been wrenched off. On entering the place she discovered a large wooden box forced open and a small tin-box, which contained gold and silver ornaments, gold embroidered wearing apparel, and cash, of the aggregate value of Rs. 1,200, removed therefrom, and the whole of its contents carried away. The police went into the house, and while the inquiry was in progress information was received from a Municipal sweeper that a large bundle tied by means of a rope was lying in the sweepers' lane adjoining the house in question. The police had the bundle opened in the presence of the complainant, who identified the property as her own, but stated that property worth Rs. 250 was still missing. The bundle appears to have been dropped down from a window in the complainant's room by means of a rope. The house is occupied by respectable Memons. The divisional police, assisted by the detectives, are prosecuting inquiries.

BURGLARY AND ASSAULT.—Before Mr. S. B. Spencer, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Saunder son charged Sheredal Sahib Gool, a pathan by bad repute, and Fakeer Mahomed, a Mahomedan, with breaking into the house of one Nazirkhan Javkhan, a musician, residing at Falkland Road, with intent to commit theft. It appears that about 3 o'clock, on the morning of the 29th ultimo, the two accused entered the complainant's house by forcing open the door, and according to the evidence given by complainant, the two accused assaulted him and his sister, while they were lying asleep. When complainant offered resistance, the accused got excited, and smashed several lamps, earthen pots, etc., by means of the sticks with which they had been armed. After causing the above mischief, accused attempted to escape, but were captured by the police outside the house. They, however, succeeded in putting away the sticks before they were secured by the police. Both the accused pleaded not guilty, and called witnesses on their behalf to prove that it was a trumped-up charge, bolstered up against them on account of enmity existing between them and the complainant, and that they had a row amongst them on the previous day at Bhendy Bazaar. The accused further alleged that the complainant, in order to be revenged on them, broke the lamps and other articles in his house. No. 1, however, admitted four previous convictions. The magistrate, in convicting both the accused, remarked that it was clear from the evidence of the prosecution that the accused did trespass into the complainant's house and did assault him and his sister with sticks. The evidence for the defence was not reliable, and could not be believed. The first accused was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment, and No. 2 was fined Rs. 30.

A DISHONEST COMPOUNDER.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Walton prosecuted Louis C. Henrique, a compounder, lately employed at Messrs. Treacher and Co.'s Byculla Establishment, before Mr. S. B. Spencer, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of criminal breach of trust as a servant in respect of patent medicines, of the value of Rs. 62, belonging to his masters. The accused had been employed at the company's establishment for the last four or five years. For some time past the manager of the establishment had been suspecting the accused of dishonesty, and gave information to the police, who posted a police sepoy outside the shop on Tuesday night to watch the movements of the accused. On the following morning, one Custoorchund Tuliuckchund, who keeps a medicine shop at Duncan Road, went to the company's establishment and bought from the accused patent medicines worth Rs. 62 for Rs. 30. Castoorchand paid the money to the accused in the presence of a hamal, named Pandoo, and was leaving the establishment with the medicines, when the policeman, who had some suspicion about the dealings, stopped that customer and took him before the manager. The manager made enquiries as to the value of the medicine purchased by Castoorchand and then examined the account book, when to his surprise discovered that out of Rs. 50 the accused had credited Rs. 33-12 to the company's account and misappropriated the balance to himself. It was further ascertained that Castoorchand had been acquainted with the accused for the last three months and used to purchased medicines from him, and that the accused had been embezzling the sale-proceeds of the medicines. His Worship convicted the accused, and sentenced him to three months' imprisonment with hard labour.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 9th September 1897.

1. There will be drill in the Town Hall, this evening (Friday), at 6 o'clock.
2. There will be drill at the riding School, to-morrow morning (Saturday), at 7 a.m.
3. There will be shooting at the Colaba rifle range, to-morrow afternoon, (Saturday), from 4 p.m.

T. W. CUFFE, Capt.,
Commanding.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AT an adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, held in the Municipal Council Hall, Mr. G. W. Roughton was given the chair in the absence of Sir Georges Cotton, the President.

IMPORTING MURUM AND SAND.

In accordance with a notice of motion, Dr. A. G. Viegas proposed "That the Commissioner be requested to consider and inform the Corporation whether the proposed line of railway for the carriage of cutchra to Chimbur could be utilized for bringing murum, sand, and earth for various municipal works in the city."

Mr. Wacha remarked that members often brought forward questions without making due enquiries, and sometimes without understanding the question. The proposal, he said, should be rejected.

Dr. Viegas, in reply, said that he had made necessary enquiries in the matter, and that Mr. Wacha, being ignorant of several things in connection with the question, he ought to allow the motion to pass, and learn what the Executive Engineer might say in his report.

The proposition was carried.

ADMISSIONS INTO MUNICIPAL SERVICE.

Dr. Viegas next proposed "That the Corporation are strongly of opinion that appointments in the Municipal service should be given by reason of merit and fitness of persons for the posts. That the Corporation trust the Commissioner will adopt and enforce such tests as he may deem necessary." He said that such a resolution would now give some power to the Commissioner.

Mr. Wacha: Is not his position strong enough now?

Dr. Viegas: Mr. Wacha must wait till his turn comes. I did not interpose when he spoke on my last motion in his own way, and he must not now interfere when I am speaking.

Mr. Wacha: Go on, Doctor.

Dr. Viegas: I am on possession of the chair, and Mr. Wacha has no power either to let me go on or stop. (Laughter.)

Mr. Dhakji Cassinath supported the motion, remarking that it was alleged that appointments in the Municipal service were made on recommendation of members or others, and such a resolution might improve matters.

Professor Muller asked if the mover of the resolution meant that at present the Commissioner did not pay regard to fitness and merit?

The Hon. Mr. Daji Abaji Khare opposed the resolution on the ground that it meant a reflection on the Corporation.

Dr. Cowasji Hormusji and Mr. Kalabhai Lalubhai were of opinion that recommendation from members to the Commissioner for employment for fit persons was not objectionable, but it was in a way a desirable thing in a large establishment like the Bombay Municipality.

Mr. Mir Aun Ali also opposed the proposition on the ground that is suggested nothing new or practical.

Dr. Mills remarked that the resolution meant a slur on the Corporation, and no case was made out to justify the passing of the resolution.

Mr. Wacha suggested if Dr. Viegas could lay his finger on one particular case and prove to the satisfaction of the Corporation that an unfit man was given a post in the Municipal service, then the Corporation might blame the Commissioner. As to the recommendation by the members to the Commissioner for Municipal employes, he differed from Dr. Cowasji.

Dr. Cowasji said that Mr. Wacha himself had often suggested names of persons to be recommended for service in the Municipality.

Mr. Wacha said that he tried to avoid personality, but when Dr. Cowasji introduced it, he would explain that several persons pestered him and wanted him to recommend them for service in the Municipality. He told them that he could not do so, but referred them to Dr. Cowasji, who was in the habit of making such recommendations.

The Hon. Dr. Bhalchandra having opposed the motion,

Dr. Viegas, replying on the motion, said that the cat was let out of the bag by the passage-at-arms between two members and the Corporation. They must have been convinced that the Commissioner was pestered by members who asked him to admit their friend or relation into Municipal service. He believed that the Commissioner himself would be very pleased to see such a resolution passed.

The proposition being put to vote, was rejected by a large majority.

PROPOSED PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE.

In accordance with a notice of motion Dr. Katrak moved "That, with the view of fully considering the sanitary necessities of the city in the light of recent experience, and of carrying out a system of sanitary reform, a Committee, to be designated the 'Public Health Committee,' be appointed. That the Committee be requested to submit recommendations and suggestions for alterations in the Municipal Act in regard to sanitation in general. That it be further requested to exhaustively enquire into the sanitary defects to which the high prevailing mortality and the unhealthy condition of the city are due and to suggest remedies to lower the mortality and make the city healthy. That the Committee be empowered to call for papers." In support of his motion Dr. Katrak said that in ordinary times the Executive might be entrusted with everything with regard to the sanitation of the city, but now they were passing through extraordinary times and a Committee ought to be appointed.

The proposition not being seconded, fell through.

This and disposal of some formal items concluded the business before the meeting.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A (Upper Colaba)	0	0	9
B (Mandvee)	1	0	27
C (Dhobi Talao)	1	0	19
D (Khetwadi)	0	0	7
E (Kamatipura)	1	0	32
F (Parel)	0	0	6
G (Mahim)	0	0	6
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	1	0	0
Hospitals	0	2	3
Total	4	2	109
Total to date	12,842	10,326	

CHOLERA.

Attacks	9
Deaths	7

JUSTICE'S VISITATION.

The following justices carried on house-to-house visitations yesterday morning:—Colonel T. A. Freeman visited seven chawls in his section, and found one fatal case of phthisis. Mr. P. F. Bhundara examined twelve houses in Kamatipura, 11th Lane, but discovered no case. Mr. Samuel Esaji inspected 37 houses on De Lisle Road, but no case was detected.

DISTRICT MEDICAL OFFICERS' REPORTS.

From the reports submitted to the Plague Committee, yesterday, by the medical officers of the several districts, it appears that a case of plague was detected at house No. 56, Hamal Street, Lower Colaba, and removed to the Grant Road Hospital. Another case of plague was reported from a house on Nowroji Hill, 1st Road.

MEDICAL TRANSFERS.

The services of Assistant-Surgeon P. P. Moolan have been placed at the disposal of the Chairman, Bombay Plague Committee.

The services of Surgeon-Lieutenant A. F. W. King, I.M.S., are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India.

QUARANTINE CAMPS.

Yesterday there were 166 persons under observation in the Wari Bunder Quarantine Camps, and 146 in the Pilgrim shed.

NO EPIDEMIC AT CUTCH MANDVIE.

A telegraphic message received by the Plague Committee, yesterday morning, from Cutch Mandvie, stated that there were no attacks of plague there on the 7th instant. The total mortality from all causes during the day was nine, out of which seven deaths occurred outside the city and two in the hospitals. The number of patients under treatment was 78.

THE *Indian Mirror*, writing on the present state of feeling in India, says: The Sepoy Mutiny gave us much trouble, but when it was quelled, a new era of reform was inaugurated, the Administration was taken over by the Crown from the Company, and larger powers and privileges were conferred upon the people and Princes of India. However gloomy and threatening the present outlook may be, the darkness must pass away, and in the fresh light, our countrymen will find much to compensate them for their present troubles. Let not the people of India get too excited over their sufferings. Let them behave in charity to themselves no less than to their rulers, and, above all, let them have patience and faith, and everything will be righted in the end.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY LECTURES ON ANCIENT INDIAN RESEARCH.

ANCIENT INDIA—AN ARCHÆOLOGICAL PICTURE.

PART I. of Mr. Ratiram's second lecture in the above series on "Ancient India," as viewed from an "Archæological standpoint," was delivered, on Tuesday evening, at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir University Hall. The opening lecture gave a bird's eye view of the subject of this lectureship as a whole; while Tuesday's lecture was mainly devoted to a picture of India in the Primeval and Prehistoric times, and in the later Vedic, Epic, and Renaissance or Buddhist epochs, so far as it could be traced from Relics and Monuments of antiquity—other than Written Records, such as, Inscriptions, Copperplates, Coins, Inscribed Clay, and Copper Seals, Stone and Metal Vases and Caskets, and Ancient Palm and Bhurja leaf and Paper MSS.—to which last Wednesday evening's lecture on "Ancient and Mediæval India—an Epigraphical Picture," did substantial justice, and of which we hold over an abstract.

Mr. Dave opened Tuesday's lecture with explaining the physical configuration of the country, illustrating his remarks with skeleton maps of Asia, of the ancient Erythræan Sea or Indian Ocean, and the countries on its fringe connected by ancient maritime trade routes; as also a skeleton map of India with its Coast line, Mountains, and River basins, and another indicating its geological formations and mineral wealth. As described by Sanskrit poets, and as depicted on the reverse of several ancient Indian coins (one of which Mr. Ratiram exhibited and explained), the Ocean, Mountains, Rivers, and the Sun and Moon are held in great veneration throughout India as objects least susceptible to changes, fluctuations, and undulations as compared with all other objects (including man) in this transient world. These, therefore, are still referred to in ancient copperplates or land charters by kings, and in coins, as also in modern Indian conveyances and other legal documents creating a title to land under the Indian Registration Act; and afford the safest and surest materials for an idea or picture of India in pristine times (long before man had settled there) of the early Vegetable and Animal periods of archæology, and corresponding periods and ages of Geology. It was in tracing out his picture from these and other prehistoric materials and relics and monuments of antiquity—whether marine formations, or river and mining products, or cave and rock incrustations and ornamentations,—that the Archæologist had to sift his materials, separate the wheat from the chaff, apply critical study and judgment, and arrive at legitimate and sound conclusions. Describing the qualifications needed in a student of Archæology, the curious Indian works, and the implements and appliances on which he depends, Mr. Dave observed: "He who would study and master the manifold subject matter of Archæology, and appreciate its whole range and compass, must possess a mind in which the perceptive and reflective faculties are fully balanced, and learn to combine with the æsthetic culture of the artist and the trained judgment of the Historian, not a little of the learning of the Philologist, the plodding drudgery which collects his materials must not blunt the critical acuteness required in him for their classification and interpretation; nor should that habitual suspicion, which must ever attend scrutiny and precede the warranty of archæological evidence, give too sceptical a bias to his inquiring mind. For his work of reference and collation, before he can place his whole subject before his mind, he must travel, excavate, collect, arrange, decipher, photograph, decipher, transcribe, and copy. He must understand the technical and professional requirements of the science. Archæology is a science, not of hypothesis, but of pure observation and logical deduction, requiring special knowledge and acquirements of a high order. For the illustration of Archæological or ancient monuments the acquirements include a large knowledge of Indian Architecture in its varied styles and periods, to enable the archæological student to fix, with the accuracy of an expert the approximate age of any statue, temple, cave, stupa, or other relic of antiquity. He must also have, as already indicated, a trained judgment to select and make the drawings necessary to illustrate its characteristic points. He should also have a considerable acquaintance with the Mythology, Traditions, Religion, Folklore, Cults, and sects of India, to enable him to discriminate, at a glance, the original purpose of various buildings, mounds, caves, or other monuments of stone, brick or clay, and also the special technical knowledge to describe them accurately for lay readers. Like the scholar, the Archæologist cannot carry on his own researches in a library or studio independent of outward circumstances.

"It will thus be seen that the Indian Archæologist must possess two distinct classes of acquirements, which are rarely united in the same individual, namely, those of the Architectural surveyor and critic, and those of a Specialist in Oriental studies. As the orientalist can hardly be expected to possess the technical knowledge of the surveyor, so the skilled architectural surveying Archæologist may provide plans, drawings, facsimiles, and copies of inscriptions, etc., on which the scholar can work in his study. Still there would be drawbacks, which, as in the case of the late Pandit Bhagvanlal Indraji, can be regarded by having the qualifications combined in one man or by two men in one Archæological survey."

Mr. Ratiram then proceeded to explain how the daily "Sankalpas" or ceremonial contracts, recited by Brahmans, and entered into by pious Hindus, as prescribed by the minister, Hemadri of the Devgiri Yadav King Ramchandra or Ramdeo of Anahilwad (A.D. 1295), on the authority of very ancient Sanskrit writings, give a full general outline of Ancient India, as an Island, as a universe, and as a Continent (Varsha and Khanda), with its oceans of milk, curd, honey, etc., boundaries and directions with guardian elephants; seven mountain ranges; holy rivers; meritorious shrines, and hermitages in various forests or wildernesses (Aranyas). The Vedas, the Ramayan, and the Mahabharat, the Purans and astronomical works like the Brihat Samhita of Varaha—mhira (7th century A. D.), and numerous other Sanskrit writings give interesting accounts of the Hindu "cosmogony" of India. An epitome of which, "eum grano salis," was presented to the audience.

References to India by foreign writers explanations of the names of "Dasyus," "Sakas," "Yavanas," "Kiratas," "Mlenchhas" or "Miechhas," and a description of the various races of Aborigines inhabiting the mountain fastnesses in the region extending from the Dharampore and Khandesh Dangs to the Santhal tracts in Bengal—with a few remarks on Copperplates, Coins and Ancient MSS. and the materials they afford for an Archæological Picture of Ancient India, concluded Part I. of the second lecture. Part II., on Copperplates, Inscriptions, and Coins in detail, was gone into on Wednesday evening.

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE TRUSTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As I find that the question of the administration of trusts, public and private, is receiving attention in your paper, will you kindly allow me to say that, though it is true that such trusts are, at times, misapplied, the persons who try to oust others from administrations are not generally actuated from so disinterested motives as they would have us to believe, but that the good of the public is put forward as an excuse for the hidden motive which seeks for a personal benefit? There can be no objection to having clear and good accounts in connection with trust managements, but it seems to me quite reasonable that persons who have no interest in the welfare of trusts cannot be expected to administer the same to the advantage of the public. The City of Bombay at present is swarmed with numerous inhabitants from the mofussil who are here for the sake of their livelihood, and if these interfere in local affairs, and try to obtain control over the funds which have been created or left behind by the Bombay inhabitants then living, have not the successors of those deceased inhabitants right to question the *locus standi* of the outsiders? It is, therefore, quite unfair to allow every corner in Bombay on some plea or other to have a voice in the local affairs of a communal character; and the moment a Government allows such power to outsiders, the irresponsibles are sure to take advantage of it and become terribly mischievous.—Yours, &c.,

Sept. 8. PRO BONO PUBLICO.

THE CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT WITNESS BOX.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is of great importance that the jury should distinguish the expression of countenance of the witnessess while under examination. I never felt this more than in the last murder case. To me and some of my co-jurymen, to whom I spoke on the subject, the faces of the witnesses were a perfect blank, they were so undistinguishable, on account of the peculiar light on the witness-box. The above should be seen to, as, until the jury can clearly distinguish the faces of the witnesses, the ends of justice cannot be properly served. If the two doors behind the witness-box were darkened, perhaps this would give the necessary light, although by so doing the light might be lessened in the court-house. Something should, however, be done "at once" to remedy this serious defect.—Yours, &c.

Sept. 9. A JURYMAN.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers everywhere at Is. 6d. per bottle.

NEWS OF THE DAY

A NUMBER of subordinates of the Postal and Telegraph Departments have volunteered for service with the Tochi Field Operations.

THE Bengal Government has addressed the Government of India on the appointment of an officer for settling the details in connection with electric lighting in Calcutta.

THE Local Government has issued a circular prohibiting Commissioners of Divisions from making any payment to Civil Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons for medical attendance on the employes of District Boards.

MR. A. B. LARKINS, Director of Construction, Indian Telegraphs, takes over the Deputy Director-Generalship, vice Mr. F. G. Maclean, proceeding to Simla on short leave. Mr. H. A. Kirk, Superintendent of Workshops, acts for Mr. Larkins.

SOME Wiseacre, possibly the same official who deprived the men of their Chitral medal ribbons, has discovered that an officer cannot have his war services entered up to date in the Army List till he has actually received the medal insignia commemorating it. Could anything savour more of military bumbledom? An officer serves through a campaign, he is wounded, he is mentioned in despatches, he is granted a medal and promotion perhaps by brevet, yet according to the brilliant wit who at present apparently regulates such matters, he is not officially recognised as having been wounded, or entitled to a medal, or brevet promotion, until some mere mechanical menial has at his leisure made a barbaric insignia which marks the event. Assuredly the ways of the White Babu are weird indeed.

THE exceedingly artless and unsophisticated manner in which the present concentration of troops on the Frontier has been carried out, writes a contemporary, is very fitly exemplified by the case of the Dorsetshire Regiment. This regiment was known to be suffering from cholera, yet with that happy insouciance which characterises the present operations was allowed to drift merrily up-country all the way from Bangalore, till happily the Umballa authorities took the bull by the horns and detained the infected companies. The regiment had put out men on the point of death, and who have since died, at Delhi, Agra and Aligarh, and if it had not been for the prompt action of the Umballa authorities might have carried this fell disease into the heart of the great mass of troops at the front. Those who recollect the "march of death" from Gundamuk to Peshawar in 1879 may well be thankful that the same tragedy was not repeated in the year of grace 1897.

WE hear that the attacking party who killed the two Hindu lascars at Baleli in Baluchistan were Jafir Khan's Gang, who attacked the tonga driver at Mustung on the 6th of last month. The Sardars were sent on the 7th to arrest Jafir Khan and his men, but did nothing, and finally deserted their posts and went home in direct disobedience of orders. For this conduct Jafir could not have returned, and it was on this account that Mehrulla Khan and Sardar Yar Muhammad were arrested. There are no Ghazi cases elsewhere. The levies are working well and there is no idea of increasing the garrison.

As so many places in the Peshawar District have recently sprung into notoriety, it may not be uninteresting to be their distances from Peshawar Church. Nowshera 27¼ miles, Fort Mackeson 18 miles, Bara Fort 7¼ miles. Sper Sang 12 miles, Fort Michni 15 miles, and 8 miles from Shabkadar and four miles from Mian Khel. Shabkadar, is 18 miles from Peshawar, and Abazai Fort twenty-six miles. Mardan is 38 miles, Rustam 58 from Peshawar, and 20 from Mardan, Jullozai 23½ from Peshawar, Jalala 51 from Peshawar, and 13 from Mardan, Dargai 26½ from Mardan, Jamrud 10 miles. Ali Musjid 20 miles and Landi Kotal 30 miles, from Peshawar.

ANOTHER matter that occupied Mr. Goschen's attention was that of the engine-room complements of the Powerful and Terrible, which during the manœuvres, were under steam, the first of them for 104½ hours and the second for ninety-four hours, with a maximum power in the Powerful of 18,500 to 24,000 horse-power for five hours, and in the Terrible of 18,000 for seven hours. There was no trouble with the boilers of the Terrible, but one tube of the Powerful split in the weld, though without damage. Both ships recommended an increase in their engine-room complements, a matter which was to receive consideration. But the First Lord said that experience during manœuvres in newly-commissioned ships is not sufficient to enable a decision for these complements to be reached as yet. The application made to the Admiralty is to add two engineers, six engine-room artificers, six leading stokers, and sixty stokers, and stokers second-class to the complements. This would bring them up, in round figures, to what was originally proposed by the Admiralty, and therefore we assume that there is some ground for the complaint, for the Powerful and Terrible are intended above everything else, to make high speeds at sea for long periods, and unless they be properly provided in the engine-room department a very severe strain must be thrown both upon officers and men.

ONE of the most interesting additions which has been made to the Zoological Society's collection for many years is the great tortoise which the Hon. Walter Rothschild recently imported from Mauritius and deposited in the tortoise house in the Gardens. This creature is said to be the largest living representative of any species now found on the Islands of Aldabia. The new arrival in the Gardens belong to the species distinguished as Testudo daudeni, and is supposed to be between two and three hundred years old, though its history can be traced with certainty for only a century and a-half, during which period it was in the possession of a Mauritius family, whose ancestors imported it from Aldabia. The new tortoise weighs 560 lbs., and measures 5ft. 6in. from head to tail, over the curve of the carapace, while it tapes in a straight line across two inches under three feet. It has taken very kindly to its new surroundings, and eats freely of cabbages and other coarse vegetables, displaying a marked partiality for carrots. Whether the tortoise has attained its full size it is not possible to say; but in view of its age it is at least permissible to suppose that it has "done growing." This is by no means the heaviest of these creatures known. Some years ago Mr. Rothschild imported a fine example of the Aldabian species known as T. elephantina, whose weight when it died was 870 lbs.; it was known to be at least eighty years old then, and was still growing. These great tortoises were at one time very numerous on the Aldabian group, which lies about 620 miles north-west of Madagascar; but the excellence of the meat brought them many visitors in the shape of crews from passing vessels, and their numbers have been very largely reduced. In 1874, when the idea of sending settlers to the larger islands was mooted, a number of distinguished scientists, Darwin among them, petitioned Sir Arthur Hamilton Gordon, then Governor of Mauritius, to take measures for the protection of the small remainder, and this Sir Arthur promised to do. As the colonisation scheme was never carried out, however, any protective law that may have been made could naturally have been a dead letter in the absence of means to enforce it. Mauritius once owned a race of giant tortoises, but these became extinct about the middle of the last century.

APPARENTLY the Sultan is in a reforming mood just now. He is arranging for the appointment of a High Commission of Control to examine all complaints made by the public against the various departments. Murad Bey is to be the President of this new body, the purpose of which is excellent, though a certain degree of scepticism appears to exist as to its practical virtues in the working under the direction of Murad Bey.

IT appears that the news of the breakdown of the Bruix, one of the two vessels escorting M. Felix Faure to Russia, has been received with marked bad temper in Paris. Apart from the inauspiciousness of the incident, annoyance is accentuated by the fact that the Bruix has a rather bad record. During the trial trip, in August of last year, operations had to be suspended, owing to a rush of water into the condensers, and a few days later a second failure was recorded. What would happen in time of war, it is asked, if armed vessels of the permanent fleet are disabled when driven at a fairly rapid speed for only a few hours?

SUCCESSION AND INHERITANCE AMONG THE MEMONS.

THE Government of Bombay, by desire of the Government of India, wishes to draw the attention of all members of the community known as Memons to the following matter. This it does in a notification of the Judicial Department published in yesterday's *Government Gazette*:—

It has been held by the Courts of Law that certain sections of the Memon community are in matters of succession and inheritance still governed by Hindu law and custom instead of by the Muhammadan law. It has, therefore, been represented to the Government of India that this position is anomalus and that legislation should be undertaken so as to place the entire Memon community on a uniform footing as to the law by which it should be governed. With this object in view a Bill has been drawn up rendering it permissive to individual members of the Memon community to secure to themselves, by means of a declaration, the application of the Muhammadan law as established in the Hanafi School on the subject of succession and inheritance. The Bill at the same time provides (1) that a declaration made by a father shall bind his children (if any) who are minors at the time of such declaration or are born thereafter, (2) that a declaration once made shall be irrevocable, (3) that after such declartions have been made by the father and by any one of his sons, all the lineal descendants of such son shall be bound thereby, and (4) that nothing in the proposed enactment shall affect the rights of any member of a declarant's family other than the children and lineal descendants just referred to.

It has now been represented that the Bill in question is open to objection on account of its imposing on Memons born in the Mussalman faith the necessity of a legal declaration in order to enable them to obtain their religious rights and that such a declaration places them in an anomalous position as a similar declaration is required to be made by converts to Islam at the time of their embracing the Mohammadan faith. The Memon community in India is divided into two sects, the Halai Memons and the Cutchi Memons. The former without exception follow the Muhammadan law in all respects and are not therefore affected by the proposed legislation. As regards the Cutchi Memons it has been pointed out that a large majority of them also follow or has expressed a desire to follow the Muhammadan law in all respects, but that a small minority, though following the Muhammadan law in all other respects, is desirous of adhering in matters of testamentary and intestate succession to certain customs derived from the Hindu law. It is urged that the wishes of the majority who desire to be governed in all respects according to the Muhammedan law should prevail over the wishes of the dissenting minority and that the Muhammadan law of inheritance and succession should be declared by legislation to apply to the whole of the Memon community except those who are willing to declare that they would not object to be governed by Muhammadan law on these subjects but upon the small minority who desire to retain Hindu customs in matters relating to succession.

It seems possible, however, that the effect of such a measure would be to practically compel the acceptance of the Muhammadan law by the minority objecting to its application, as by declaring that they do not desire to be under that law as regards succession they would lay themselves open to the reproach of openly avowing themselves other than orthodox Mahomedans. It is therefore desired that the possible result of legislation on the lines now suggested should be clearly put before the entire Memon community and their views ascertained. All persons, whether male or female, who have attained the age of 18, who are likely to be affected by the proposed legislation and who have any objections to urge to the aforesaid provision of the proposed Bill, under which the onus of making a declaration will lie upon those Memons who desire to be governed by Hindu customs, are hereby invited to make known their objections in writing to the District Magistrate of the District in which they reside, or in the case of Bombay to the Collector of Bombay, before the 30th day of September 1897.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON THURSDAY, THE 9TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1897.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased briskly at Nagpur, Belgaum, Karwar, Cochin, Bangalore and Secundrabad, and has been steady or has changed only slightly elsewhere. The distribution is slightly irregular, and the gradients are moderate to slight. Winds at Allahabad, Raipur, Nagpur, Secundrabad and Masulipatam inclinit a tendency to cyclonic circulation, while they are south-westerly to north-westerly in most other places. The force has been moderate to light. This morning the wind velocity was 20 miles an hour at Neemuch, 14 at Bangalore and Bhuj and 14 at Khandwa. The maximum temperature is from 2° to 5° in excess of the normal at Surat and Jhansi and the minimum 4° in excess at Akola, Amraoti and Nagpur. The lowest temperature in the shade was 64° at Bangalore. Humidity changes are small and the skies are cloudy to overcast in several places. Over an inch of rain has fallen at Shahapur (107"), light to moderate showers at Rajpur, Bombay, Ahmednagar, Aurangabad, Ratnagiri, Goa, Karwar, Mangalore, Cochin, Secunderabad, Masulipatam, Bellary, Cuddapah, Madras, Nagapatam, and Colombo, and a few drops at Ajmere, Amraoti, Belgaum, Calicut and Bangalore. The abnormal chart indicates the existence of a depression in the eastern parts of Masulipatam, and the weather over nearly the whole country lying to the south of Latitude 20° and at about Amraoti, Nagpur and Raipur is influenced by the disturbance and rain to be expected.

A. J. L. GRIMES.
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Esplade. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba In. Cts.
Previously registered	63 72	67 98	66 83	60 48
Thursday, September 9	0 18	0 25	0 16	0 55
Total	63 90	68 23	67 99	61 03
Total fall to 9th Sept. 1896	88 92	85 38	91 91	86 08
Total fall to 9th Sept. 1895	70 17	59 41	59 69	60 22

Rainfall at Byculla and Fort registered from 6 p.m. to 6 a.m.; at the Esplanade from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 8 a.m. to 6 a.m.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Sirsa, 1,674 tons, Captain S Warrington, sailed yesterday for Calcutta with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Chanda, 1,334 tons, Captain C R Kendall, sailed yesterday for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo and 8 deck passengers.

THE Florio Rubattino S N Co's s s Bormida 1,499 tons, Captain N Francisco, sailed yesterday for Hongkong with a general cargo Mrs Fairweather and 8 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Pemba, 936 tons, Captain G A Shepherd, which arrived in harbour on Wednesday, from Calcutta, 22nd August, brought a general cargo and 15 deck passengers. During the voyage she experienced fine weather with heavy swell.

THE B I S N Co's s s Goa 1,217 tons, Captain A C B Plommer, will sail to-day for Zanzibar via Aden, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. A Nagle, Mr J C Kirkham, Armour Sergt R Hanson wife and 2 children, Inspector Gordon and 310 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Simla, 1,039 tons, Captain T J Grier, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Basreh 26th August, via Karachi, with a general cargo, 26 cases opium, and 12 horses and the following passengers:—Dr Warale, Mr A Thompson, Mr Nazareth and 91 deck.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
8	H. M. S. Plassy	Prance	Karachi, Sept 6.
	Simla s	Grier	Basreh, Aug 26.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
9	Akbar s	Baldwin	Mauritius.
	Patna s	Kendall	Persian

THE PANDIT BHAGVANLAL INDRAJI LECTURES.

PART II of the Third of a series of SIX LECTURES, being the PANDIT BHAGVANLAL INDRAJI LECTURES, will be DELIVERED in the SIR COWASJI JEHANGHEER HALL of the UNIVERSITY on SATURDAY, the 11th instant, (TO-MORROW) commencing at 5-15 P.M.

SUBJECT :—Indian Eras, Vedic and Epic Periods; Rationalistic Ebock.

LECTURER—RATIRAM DURGARAM DAVE, B.A.

The LECTURE is OPEN to the PUBLIC.

By Order,

D. MacDONALD, M.D., B.Sc., C.M.,
University Registrar.

Bombay, 10th September, 1897.

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	Rs. a.
At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35 0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17 0
Examination and Certificate	10 0
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TWENTY-SECOND EDITION.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1897.

With Portrait of His Highness
RASULKHANJI,
NAWAB SAHEB OF JUNAGADH.
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
PRICE: Rs. 5, with Postage Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1897 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and narrates the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable Institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

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Germany.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

THURSDAY EVENING, SEPT. 9.

ALTHOUGH the rainfall in the Cotton-growing districts has been small during the past week, it has sufficed for present wants, the report that the crop is doing well all round pointing to this fact, and the advices received bi-weekly from the districts being devoid of any discordant note to their general favourable tenor. Transactions are reported to have passed in Cotton of the new crop, while ready Cotton has been much neglected, the market being dull and declining. Exports continue in slight request. In Exchange the chief feature has been the rise in rates, which are quoted this evening at an advance of 3.32d. for both Bank and Private Paper. Money has begun to be in good demand, and in consequence the rate of the Bank of Bombay was raised yesterday by 2 per cent. to 6 per cent. Government Paper has been a firm market generally, but prices have fallen off from those of last mail day by 1/4 per cent., for 3½ per Cents, and are unchanged for Threes. Lines for continental ports chiefly have been done in Freights, in which rates are firm at a slight advance. Imports are very dull, with prices irregular.

MONEY.—A decrease of some 47 lakhs in the Presidency Bank's Cash Balance last week, compared with a diminution of about 7 1-4 lakhs in the preceding week, was disclosed by the Bank's Statement of Affairs issued on Monday; while the addition to trade expenses was 32 1-4 lakhs, against 18 1-2 lakhs in the same comparison. Of the items which made up this increase in the trade demand the principal was Loans, which showed an addition of 23 lakhs; the movement in Private Deposits and Bills Discounted having been a falling off of some 4 lakhs and an increase of 5 lakhs, respectively. The Cash Balance was further depleted by withdrawals of Public Deposits aggregating 19½ lakhs at the Bank's head office and branches, partly counter-balanced, however, by the realization on Government Securities held by the Bank to the extent of 7½ lakhs.

In view of the hardening state of the market the Bank of Bombay raised its rates yesterday by 2 per cent., making the minimum stand at 6 per cent.; the rate in the open market is also 6 per cent.

EXCHANGE.—The market opened last mail day with a steady feeling at 1s. 3 27-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4d. to 1s. 4 1-32d. for three months' sight Credits. Merchants' Bills were scarce; and Bank Wire was done to a fair extent at 1s. 3 7-8d. On Saturday rates were again steady at 1s. 3 27-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4d. for three months' sight Credits, from which level they advanced to a slight extent, and some Bank Wire was reported at 1s. 3 15-16d., a fair amount of business having also passed at the opening rate. Firm in tone on Monday, the market opened at 1s. 4d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4 3-16d. for three months' sight Credits, at which former rate a considerable amount was sold to the Bazaar and to speculators. Legitimate business was upon a small scale, and the sharp rise in the rate further curtailed the small number of Merchants' Bills offering for sale. The quotation for Bank Telegraphic and Demand the following day was 1s. 4d., and that for three months' sight Credits was 1s. 4 3-16d. In the latter class of Paper there was nothing doing, and speculators and the Bazaar came out and bought all there was available at 1s. 4d. The market opened with a weak feeling yesterday at 1s. 3 31-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 4 5-32d. for three months' sight Credits, from which rates receded 1-16d. to 1s. 3 29-32d. Merchants' Bills were scarce, a moderate amount only having been reported at 1s. 4 1-16d. Rates have been steady to-day at 1s. 3 15-16d., for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4 1-8d. for three months' sight Credits. There was only a moderate demand for Bank Paper; a small amount of Telegraphic was sold at 1s. 3 31-32d., and more was enquired for at the price, but was not obtainable. Rates close as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 15-16d. per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 15-16d. "
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 4d. "
Credits do.	1s. 4 1-8d. "
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 4 7-32d. "
Documents 3 months' sight	1s. 4 5-32d. "
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 4 1-4d. "
Francs 3 months' sight	1·09 3-4 "
Do. 6 months' sight	1·10 3-4 "

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Last mail day rates were firm at 96 7-8 for money and 96 11-16 for Account, for 3 1-2 per cents, with 93, nominal, for 3 per Cents. Steady in tone on Saturday, rates were given at 96 3-4 and 96 5-8 for Money and Account, respectively, for 3 1-2 per Cents; Threes remained at 93, nominal. There was a weak feeling in the market on Monday, when rates declined to 96 1-8 for Cash, and 96 for the Settlement, for 3 1-2 per cents, with 91 named for Threes. Rates were quiet the following day at 95 11-16 for Money and 96 9-16 for Account, for 3 1-2 per Cents. Threes were nominally unchanged. Yesterday rates farther declined in a market reported to be steady in tone, 95 3-8 having been quoted for Money and 95 7-16 for Account, for 3 1-2 per Cents, with Threes still at 93. To-day 96 3-8 is quoted for both Money and Account, for 3 1-2 per Cents; Threes remain at 93 nominal.

Municipal 5 per Cent. Loan is 8 per cent. higher, at 120; and Port Trust Bonds are ¼ per cent. lower, at 106.

SHARES.—A strong declining tendency has been noticeable in prices throughout the week. In mill scrip the changes have been wholly in favour of buyers; and, compared with last week's quotations, our list this evening shows a decline of Rs. 80, in Manockji Petit; of Rs. 55 each, in City of Bombay, and Ripon; of Rs. 50, in Indian Manufacturing, of Rs. 45, in Sassoon; of Rs. 35, in New Great Eastern; of Rs. 30 each, in Currimbhoy, Hindustan, and Queen; of Rs. 25 each, in China, Empress, Jewraj Balloo, and Presidency; of Rs. 20 each, in Khatao Makunji, Lukhmidass, Oriental, and Swadeshi; of Rs. 15, in Soonderdass; of Rs. 10 each, in Colaba Land and Mill, Imperial, Southern-Mahratta, Standard, and Morarji Gocouldass; of Rs. 5, in Alliance; and of Rs. 4 each, in Leopold, and Mazagaun, and an advance of Rs. 60, in Central India; and of Rs. 20, in Sholapore. In Presses, New Berar, are Rs. 5 higher; and New Indian, Rs. 1 1-4. In Miscellaneous shares, Alcock Ashdown, are Rs. 6 higher; Bombay Burmah are Rs. 100, lower in the first issue; and Rs. 20, in the second; Delhi and Northern India Flour, Rs. 5; and Kemp and Co. Rs. 2. In Railways, Ahmedabad-Prantej, have declined Rs. 2 1-2. In Banks, Bank of Bengal, are Rs. 20 lower.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—There has been nothing doing in this market, and prices are reported to be irregular. In *Grey Goods* the purchases made by up-country buyers have been on a small scale, and rates have in consequence ruled in favour of buyers. Bazaar dealers are willing sellers at current prices, and in some cases they accept a small reduction, but generally they are averse to making sales entailing any reduction. *Bleached*, *Dyed*, *Turkey Red*, and *Printed Goods* are in but small request, while in *Locally-made Goods* buyers are taking at current rates. The clearances of *Imported Goods* from the bazaar during the week have been about 2,600 packages, and of *Local* some 1,100 bales.

YARNS.—The purchases made by China buyers for export have been few; rates are generally weak. We quote :—

Twist	No. 8s	Mule,	As.	4 3-8	to 4 3-4	per lb.
"	" 9s	"	"	4 1-2	" 4 7-8	"
"	" 10s	"	"	4 3-4	" 5 1-4	"
"	" 12s	"	"	5	" 5 3-8	"
"	" 16s	"	"	5 1-2	" 6	"
"	" 20s	"	"	5 3-4	" 6 1-4	"
"	" 24s	"	"	6 1-2	" 7	"
"	" 30s	"	"	7	" 7 3-8	"
"	" 40s	"	"	8	" 8 1-4	"

COALS.—There have been sales during the week of *Ready Seebpore* at Rs. 12-2 to Rs. 12-4 per ton. Forward sellers of *Seebpore* ask Rs. 12½; while for *Heilger's* Rs. 12½ is named, and for *Deshagur* Rs. 13½ per ton. The market closes firm, and is likely to advance on account of the difficulty in getting tonnage at Calcutta for this port. We quote alongside :—

Welsh Hartley			*Nil.*
West "			"
Australian			"
Powell's		Rs. 23	per ton.
Cardiff		" 23	"
Japan		*Nil.*	
Bengal		" 12	"
Singareni		*Nil.*	
Seebpore		" 12½	"
Sanctoria		" 13	"
Deshagur		" 13½	"

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—Dull and declining in tone this market has not improved from its state of inactivity as far as ready Cotton is concerned, while in stuff of the new crop some forward business has transpired. Dealers would accept lower rates than they have been asking if buyers would come out, but the Mills keep quiet, and exporters are quite out of the market. New Cotton rates are nominally Rs. 1 higher. "Good" Broach, for March delivery, is quoted, at Rs. 194 per candy; Bengal, "Fully Good," for January, at Rs. 154; and "Good" Bhownugger, for May, at Rs. 174.

A little rain not reaching an inch in one or two districts of the Bengal Cotton circle; a few cents at Julgaum and Barsi, in the Oomramttee circle, and the same quantity at Bhownugger; with over an inch at Sholapur, is about all the rain which fell over the Cotton area since the date of the telegraphic advices of Thursday last. Enough rain, however, had been registered over the Cotton-growing districts for present wants, and the crop generally was reported to be flourishing.

Advices from the districts received this morning are a repetition of those noticed in the foregoing paragraph. Cotton plants are all doing well, and are in flower in Julgaon and Beawar; while the weather throughout the area continues seasonable.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in sterling, cost, and freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without commission, viz. :—

Cotton—	Per candy.	Per lb. C. & F.
Bengal, Fine	Rs. 165–3	5-16 d.
Do. Fully Good	" 152–3	1-16 d.
Do. do. January 1898	" 154–3	3-16 d.
Do Good	" 145–2	15-16 d.
Bolatee, Fine	" 178–3	17-32 d.
Do. Fully Good	" 163–3	3-8 d.
Khandesh, Fully Good	" 171–3	13-32 d.
Oomra, Fully Good	" 180–3	9-16 d.
Dholera, Fine	" *nominal.*	
Do. Fully Good	" 178–3	17-32 d.
Do. Good	" 171–3	13-32 d.
Do. do. May 1898	" 173–3	19-32 d.
S G Dharwar, Good	" 193–3	3-4 d.
Westerns	" 184–3	23-32 d.
Broach, Fine	" *nominal.*	
Do. Good	" "	
Do. do. March 1898	" 191–3	15-16 d.

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the previous two years :—

Receipts.	1897. Bales.	1896. Bales.	1895. Bales.
For the week	3,295	10,191	9,410
From 1st Jan. to 8th September	1,303,336	1,614,461	1,463,628
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week	1,396	6,631	816
From 1st Jan. to 8th September	481,851	667,590	490,492
Clearances to Calcutta, China, Japan, &c.			
For the week	2,834	1,785	3,382
From 1st Jan. to 8th September	419,509	293,359	125,326

WHEAT AND SEEDS.—Exporters hold aloof, and in consequence of the rise in sterling exchange business is almost impracticable.

The comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows :—

	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Wheat for the week	91,931	67,799	34,462
Do. from 1st January to 8th Sept	1,359,326	3,153,235	4,109,186
Linseed for the week	10,016	19,166	5,171
Do. from 1st January to 8th Sept	383,778	3,222,319	2,359,960
Rapeseed for the week	53,121	50,219	9,641
Do. from 1st January to 8th Sept	1,678,845	925,735	1,970,743
Gingellyseed for the week	310	633	2,411
Do. from 1st January to 8th Sept	383,246	823,103	736,787

The clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows :—

	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Wheat for the week	...	98,035	51,538
Do. from 1st January to 8th Sept	2,813	1,376,736	2,206,032
Linseed for the week	787	22,317	23,113
Do. from 1st January to 8th Sept	490,720	2,839,483	21,97,051
Rapeseed for the week	52,834	35,823	6,900
Do. from 1st January to 8th Sept	1,442,655	935,893	1,657,919
Gingellyseed for the week	...	...	...
Do. from 1st January to 8th Sept	456,920	1,063,424	1,087,391

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 8th September, 1897.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	inches 29·783
Temperature of the Air	degrees 81·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	" 77·1
Dew Point	" 75·4
Relative humidity of Air	" ·820
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—10)	" 8·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees 83·1
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	" 76·7
General Directions of wind*	W. NNW, N, NW, WNW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	miles 353
Fall of Rain	inch 0·55
Total fall during month	" 2·81
" year	" 61·03
Additional fall of rain up to 8 a.m. 9th September	" 0·36

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindia-Neemuch, Rewari, Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 11th August 1897, on 1,673·93 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,10,000	1,87,000	4,000	3,01,000
Or per mile of Railway	66	112	2	180
For previous 5 weeks of half-year.	5,72,021	10,38,602	25,972	16,36,595
Total for 6 weeks	6,82,021	12,25,602	29,972	19,37,595
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,20,025	1,30,590	6,757	2,57,332
Per mile of Ry. do.	72	78	4	154
Total to corresponding date do.	7,33,448	8,74,474	38,181	16,46,103

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 43,668
Ditto to date ..... " 2,91,492

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DESVŒUX—September 1, at Fort Cavagnari, Samana, the wife of Major C. H. DesVœux, 36th Sikhs, of a daughter.
HOARE—September 5, at Vepery, the wife of W. E. Hoare, Principal, Doveton College, of a son.
KAUNDINYA—September 2, at Anandapur Estate, Ammatti, South Coorg, the wife of R. R. Kaundinya, of a son.
LOWE—August 24, at Polanur, the wife of Frederick H. P. Lowe, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

HUNT—BULLMORE—September 4, at Saint Andrew's, Kirk Madras, by the Rev. W. F. Archibald, Richard Hunt, youngest son of the late Charles Hunt, to Alice Susan Nanette, only daughter of the late Frederick Charles Bullmore, and of Mrs. R. Maclure Savage.

DEATHS.

GRAY—September 1, at Sheikh Budin, Gerald du Gard' dearly loved and only son of Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. W. du Gard Gray, aged 5 months and 16 days.
LOWE—September 3, at Polanur, Ella Mabel, the beloved wife of Frederick H. P. Lowe, and youngest daughter of the late Dr. J. Sausman, of Hyderabad.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1897.

IN a letter from "An Englishman," which appeared in our issue of the 8th instant, the writer entered a vigorous and timely protest against the proposal to send a large punitive expedition of some 30,000 men to "lift the purdah" of the Afridi country and deal out indiscriminate punishment on the friends of our friends, as well as on those of the clans that raided the Khyber Pass. He pointed out that the three Forts which were taken and burned were defended with remarkable courage and tenacity by the soldiers of the Khyber Rifles, who are almost to a man Afridis. Sons in the ranks fought against their fathers, amongst the besiegers, brothers against brothers. The punitive columns are not likely to stop to discriminate between the guilty and the innocent. It would indeed pass the wit of man to discriminate when it is a question of burning a village and destroying the crops of clans, some of whose sons fought for us in the Khyber, and some against. Our correspondent points out that the Afridis have not raided British territory, nor have they killed a single British soldier, on our soil. What they have done is to destroy Forts which were their own property, setting aside an arrangement entered into with some of their Maliks before we went to Chitral, and annexed that country and the Swat Valley, after we had solemnly pledged ourselves not to do anything of the kind. Nearly the whole of the Afridis who have received money to keep open the Pass have remained loyal, and a good many of them have evinced their good faith by retiring into our lines. Yet their "purdah" in the Tirah plateau, the common summer resort for all the Afridis, is to be "lifted" for them as well as for all the rest. It is certain that these loyal Afridis will see nothing but cruel injustice in the destruction of their crops, the seizure of their cattle and camels, and the burning of their villages. The reconcilement of the tribesmen to our presence on their borders and in their midst will not be hastened by a razzia on an immense scale.

For, as we have already pointed out, the work of destruction hastily accomplished the avenging Columns will have to withdraw from the country with all speed, so as not to be blocked in by the snows of the early winter. The statement that the authorities in Simla calculate that the objects of the expedition will have been accomplished by November, is a euphemistic way of stating the same fact. The Afridis, numbering nearly 200,000—men, women, and children,—the fighting men numbering 26,000, will be left to face the winter as best they may, without cattle or food or a roof over their heads. They will suffer frightful extremities from cold and hunger, but they will not perish utterly. They will survive, and a harvest or two will provide them again with means of subsistence. The Afridi country will still be inhabited by the Afridi people; it will not be occupied by Indian garrisons. It is well to thrash the whole question out and ask what will be really accomplished by a great military expedition of twenty or thirty thousand men through the passes separating the Khyber from the Tirah—and then back again. How much treasure will be spent on that going up and coming down? How many valuable lives of officers and men will be uselessly sacrificed in order that the military authorities at Simla can boast "We have lifted the purdah of the Afridi country!" It seems to be a case for calling a prudent diplomacy to the aid of the military power. Mr., now Sir, Lepel Griffin performed a very useful service when the situation in Afghanistan was becoming insupportable towards the close of the third Afghan War. We had sixty thousand men in the country; we had driven out one Amir, and deported a second. Abdul Rahman a Russian pensioner, provided with a few hundred rupees and a small sum in ready money, had appeared on the Northern Frontier. We were in military possession of strategical points—hundreds of miles apart, and most of our transport animals, camels, bullocks, and Matheran ponies having given out, it was impossible to keep open our communications or provision our troops. The Political Officer stepped in, and a way was found out of a very difficult dilemma. We accepted the Russo-Afghan adventurer as a satisfactory substitute for Shere Ali or Yakoub. We got out of the Afghan mess, and we have kept out of it ever since. If there is no Lepel Griffin, who will get us out of this Afridi mess before we have 30,000 men in the passes beyond the Khyber, dependent on the transport arrangements not only for their ammunition, but for their daily rations?

ALTHOUGH unaccompanied by explanatory memoranda, the "Agricultural Statistics of British India for the years 1891-92 to 1895-96," recently issued from the Statistical Bureau, is a volume well worthy of study at a time when the importance of developing and extending the insurances of the country against Famine is pressing itself upon public notice. It is to be regretted that the returns are rendered incomplete by the fragmentary character of the statistics for the Province of Bengal, where the Permanent Settlement stands in the way of the obtainment of figures based on accurate surveys or village papers. Until 1892-93 Mysore was the only Native State which sent in returns, but since then Jeypore has supplied them also. The first table shows the entire agricultural area of each Province, and of each district of India, and the second table shows its classification. From this it appears that out of a total agricultural area in 1895-96 of forty-three millions of acres in this Presidency (exclusive of Sind, which is separately treated), over seven millions of acres were reserved for forests, and five millions were not available for cultivation. This latter estimate includes all land absolutely barren, and also all land covered by buildings, water, roads, or otherwise appropriated to non-agricultural uses. The culturable waste land other than fallow was one and three-quarter millions of acres in extent. It is satisfactory to find that this total compares favourably in its ratio to the available acreage to the culturable waste lands of other Provinces. In Sind such land is more than one-sixth of the whole agricultural area; in the Punjab it is one-third; in the Central Provinces and Burma one-fourth, and in Madras the proportion is about one-tenth. Taking the whole of British India we find that out of a total agricultural area of 542½ million acres (inclusive of forests) no less than 103 million acres remained uncultivated at the end of 1895-96. There can be no doubt that with the decrease of this immense area of waste soil there will be a corresponding decrease in the ravages wrought by famine in years of deficient rainfall. The importance of promoting the wealth of the country and its security against Famine by developing the cultivation of waste tracts was pressed upon the attention of Government by the Famine Commission in the early eighties.

The encouragement of emigration from over-populated districts where the pressure on the soil is great, to culturable waste lands, was the principal means suggested. It was pointed out that in the Central Provinces there existed a fairly considerable area of Government land suitable for emigrants from the North-West Provinces, and that in Burma the culturable land unoccupied was sufficient to meet the needs of the redundant populations of Madras and Bengal for many years. These indisputable facts were pressed on the attention of Government fifteen years ago, but unfortunately very little progress has since been made in the direction of so redistributing the agricultural population as to mitigate the evils arising from congested rural tracts on the one hand and neglected areas on the other. The chief difficulty has arisen from what the Famine Commissioners described as "the mental and moral idiosyncracies of the Indian agricultural population," and their rooted aversion to settle in a new district, although by so doing a good livelihood may be assured to them. Climate, expense of moving and settling, and want of knowledge of the languages of other Provinces are amongst the reasons why the poor endure penury and hardship where they are, rather than seek relief by migration. Nine years ago a Conference of the Provincial Directors of Agriculture was held at Delhi for the purpose of discussing the best methods of overcoming these and other difficulties which beset the problem. The Conference came to the conclusion that the best plan for carrying out a scheme of colonization from one Province to another would be to appoint in each a special officer acquainted with the agricultural conditions of his own Province for the conduct of operations or negotiations with capitalists; and to circulate information as to the precise terms on which land could be obtained in the Central Provinces, Burma and elsewhere, the nature of the soil, and the climatic conditions of the neighbourhood. It was suggested that a system of emigration under the supervision of Government officers should be adopted, advances for the purpose being made by Government. Lord Dufferin's administration concurred in this suggestion, and passed it on to the Local Governments for consideration. Save for the incidental impetus given to emigration from Bengal by the development of the Assam tea industry, very little has been done in the years that have intervened to give practical effect to these suggestions. While other departments of famine insurance, such as the construction of railways and irrigation works, have been well looked after, the difficulties underlying the promotion of colonisation in neglected tracts have not been resolutely grappled with. It may be hoped that in view of the sad experience of the present year, the subject will be re-considered with a determination to give practical effect to the recommendation made years ago by the Famine Commissioners.

THE prevalance of plague in the Sattara District is a matter which claims the immediate and energetic action of Government. A correspondent informs us that the town of Kharar, in which the first case of plague was reported towards the end of July, has lost some 1,200 inhabitants out of a total of 12,000. Between nine and ten thousand of the population have fled into the surrounding country, carrying the germs of the disease into nearly every village. Unfortunately the migration began late, when the plague had taken a firm hold, and the number of deaths was already considerable, and a large number of the houses had become infected. Mr. Clements, the Assistant Collector, did what he could with very insufficient means. No serious attempt to deal with or stamp out the disease was made until the recent arrival of Surgeon-Major Baker, who was given charge of the plague operations throughout the Presidency on his return from sick leave ten days ago. He at once realised the serious character of the outbreak, Kharar being an important station on the Southern Mahratta Line, and it is understood that he reported to Government that very drastic measures should be resorted to without loss of time to get the outbreak under control. The Government have sent down medical men, two of them commissioned officers, a party of British soldiers under an officer, eighty men to cleanse and disinfect, and a number of ward-boys for the large hospital which has been organised and in which some 264 patients are now under treatment. Several hundreds of the houses have yet to be examined and disinfected. A large segregation camp has been established at some distance from the town in which will be placed under observation for eight days all persons leaving the town or returning to it. This is a very necessary precaution. At every apparent reduction in the number of plague cases, due to the diminished numbers of the inhabitants, persons who had migrated into the outlying villages flocked back, some bringing with them the seeds of the disease, while others, taking up their abode in infected houses, became attacked, the result being a considerable increase in the mortality. On the other hand, it is desirable to prevent the further diffusion of plague in the open country, more especially as from the position of Kharar the risk of infecting the Madras Presidency is an ever present danger. In the city of Madras the representatives of the mercantile community have already taken the alarm, and communicated with the Madras Government on the subject with a view to precautionary measures being taken in that Presidency. It is strange seeing that the growing severity of the outbreak at Kharar some weeks since, and the sent thither from Lanowli, measures were taken until qui ahead of the disease and eradica ficulty in the way was unquesti due to the peremptory orders given ernment of India to the Bombay G to return for military duty on the Fron medical officers employed on plague and duty.

No doubt the same difficulty preven the measures taken at Lanowli and Kirkee fo being as prompt and adequate as they ough to have been. The mortality at Kirkee is stil very high, though the station has a limited population and is surrounded by the open country which separates it by three or four miles from Poona. The bracing air of Lanowli has made it a favourite sanatarium, but the village of that name has become a hot bed of plague, and has so remained for months owing to the scandalously insanitary conditions which have been allowed to remain in its narrow tortuous lanes. Dr. Haffkine, Dr. Leumann, Dr. Mar, and Dr. Mehta have succeeded in reducing the mortality from plague, which has now apparently spent its force. But the insanitary conditions of the village arising from the pollution of the drinking water, and the absence of the most superficial drainage, the close packing of huts, wholly unfitted for human habitation, still remain as they were before the plague made its appearance. The plague spread from the village of Lanowli to the gaums far and near which were reported by the observant mamlatdars as perfectly healthy while the villagers were dying in large numbers. Places of much greater importance than villages out in the open country, have become infected with plague through the absence during these later months of effective control of the plague in the Mofussil. Igatpura, a considerable railway centre on the Thul Ghat, has for some time past lost many lives from the prevalence of the disease which has become epidimic. Kalyan, the railway junction where the G. I. P. Railway bifurcates, has also become infected. The examination of the railway passengers during the plague in Bombay, which was so thoroughly carried out, has been relaxed, and the inevitable results have followed.

THE week's mortality tables show an increase in the death-rate of Bombay. From 814 or 49·29 per thousand per annum last week the figures have gone to 838 or 51·19. Cholera seems inclined to disappear, for whereas last week there were 76 fatal cases, this week but 37 are reported. On the other hand, plague shows a tendency to increase; from 25 the total has leapt up to 33, and there seems every likelihood of a further increase. Cases are scattered all over the city, and the plague Committee's labours seem destined to be continued for some time to come. It would further appear from the reports that another exodus has set in, for the number of births registered aggregated only 177 as compared with 345 in the corresponding week of last year. In the mofussil, more than in Bombay, as will be soon from our daily reports, there is every appearance of a recrudescence of plague.

HER MAJESTY'S TORPEDO-CATCHER PLASSEY, Lieutenant-Commander H. B. Prance, R. N., returned to Bombay harbour on Wednesday evening, from Karachi, having left that port on the 6th instant. She proceeded to Karachi from here on the 31st May last for the monsoon. She had fine passage.

UNDER Article 95 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations, Mr. H. Brewin, of the Bombay City Police, has been appointed temporarily an Assistant to the Superintendent of Police, Poona, Mr. Brewin's pay while holding the above appointment will be Rs. 600 per mensem.

LIEUTENANT L. M. R. DEAS, 19th Bombay Infantry, is to act as Cantonment Magistrate of Poona and Kirkee, in addition to his Military duties, during the absence on leave of Lieutenant-Colonel E. D. Newnham-Smith.

MR. H. F. ASTON, I.C.S., Judge and Sessions Judge, Satara, is granted privilege leave for two months and eighteen days.

MR. E. O. MAWSON, Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, has been appointed Under Secretary to Government in the Public Works Department vice Mr. S. Rebsch.

MAJOR A. W. L. BAYLY, D.S.O., Assistant Adjutant General, Sind District, has been appointed to act as a Member of the Board of Trustees of the Port of Karachi vice Lieutenant-Colonel R. C. G. Mayne, resigned.

THE Reverend J. H. Beck, M.A., having completed ten years' service, is promoted to the grade of Senior Chaplain.

THE following appointment is made on the Personal Staff of His Excellency the Governor :—Surgeon-Major A. E. J. Croley, F.R.C.S.I., A.M.S., to act as Medical Officer during the absence of Surgeon-Major H. Martin, M.B., on leave.

MR. G. S. CURTIS, I. C. S., has been appointed First Assistant vice Mr. Moore, promoted. M

[illegible]RAMS.

(TELEGRAMS.)

[illegible]ST CONGRESS IN PARIS.

LONDON, SEPT. 9.

[illegible]s of Orientalists in Paris have ap-[illegible]mmittee to arrange for the publication [illegible]Encyclopædia of Mahomedan Literature [illegible]Archæology.

THE DUKE OF YORK IN BELFAST.

The Duke and Duchess of York have left Ireland after visiting Belfast, where they received an immense ovation.

THE DERVISH RETREAT.

In consequence of the fall of Berber into the hands of the Egyptians arrangements are being made at Suakim to open up communications from there with the Nile force.

The Dervishes are withdrawing from all their Eastern posts.

THE ALLEGED LETTER TO THE AMIR.

It is now totally denied that the Sultan sent any letter to the Amir.

POONA STEEPLE CHASES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 9.

The Steward of the meeting had wisely run these races on the Poona race-course, where, through the exertions of Mr. Cecil Gray, several good jumps and two big jumps were put up, and it was decidedly good for the public to see the whole running. A large gathering of spectators were present, amongst whom were Lord and Lady Sandhurst, Sir Charles and Lady Nairne, also several sportsmen from outside. A bad accident happened in the Bombay Army Cup at the first jump to Captain Heneage, on Electric, just at the end of the hurdle. His pony managed to slip, and fell heavily on the ground, Captain Heneage being hurt badly on the head. In the same race Mr. Stack on Loben fell at the first mile post, and hurt himself badly on the face.

The following are the results :—

1ST RACE.—"The Ganeshkhind Chase."—Distance—About 2 Miles. Rs. 500. For all Arabs and C. B.'s and Gallowsys of all classes which have not won a chase, hurdle-race, or flat race value Rs. 1,000. Weights—C.B.'s 12st; Arabs, and English and Australian Gallowsys, 11st. Penalties—Winners: once, 4lbs.; oftener, 7lbs. extra. Winners of Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate, 7 lbs. Accumulative. Allowances—Arab Gallowsys allowed 7lbs; and C. B. Gallowsys 14lbs; Maidens 4lbs.

Mr Dimsdale's b a gal Hay, 10st 3lb, Ashburner 1
Mr Littleton's b a gal Redbreast, 10st 3lb, Wilkinson..... 2
Capt K P England's g a gal Poggie, 10st 10lb, Capt England.. 3

Betting: 2 to 1 against Hawkmoth and Redbreast; 5 to 1 against the rest.

A good start. Ray took the first jump easily, and had the whole way down. Hawkmoth was made the favorite, and his rider was pulling as hard as he could, but to the half-distance was done up. There was a good race for the second place, and Redbreast beat Poggie by three lengths.

2ND RACE.—"The Poona Grand National Steeple Chase."—Distance—About 2 miles, RS. 2,000, the second horse to receive Rs. 200 out of the stake. For all horses which have not won a chase, flat-race, or hurdle-race value Rs. 2,000. Penalties—Winners: once, 4lbs, twice, 7lbs; oftener 1st. Weights—Weight for age and class raised 2 1-2st. Allowances—Maidens, 1st May 1897, 3lbs; Maidens 4lbs. Accumulative.

Surge-Major Lucas' br aus geld The Clown, 11st 4lb. Mr Wilkinson 1
H H Aga Khan and Aga S Shah's br w geld The Wreck, 11st 11lb, Mr Ashburner 2
Major Mercer's b e m Loyalty, 11st 10lbs, Alford 3

Betting: 2 to 1 against Indian, Loyalty, and Hawthorne; 5 to 1 against Wreck; and 6 to 1 the rest.

A good start, Wellington setting pace with Hawthorne, Clown, and Wreck. The latter two appeared to be good jumpers, and made the jumps beautifully. Indian, who came all the way from Bangalore, refused several jumps. Near the home turn Clown took up a good lead, and finished beating Wreck by three lengths. Time—4 min. 10 secs.

3RD RACE.—"The Bombay Army Cup."—Distance—About 2 miles, Rs. 2,000, partly subscribed for by H. M.'s British and Native Army in the Bombay Presidency; the second horse to receive Rs. 200 out of the stakes. A steeplechase for all Gallowsys 13-3 and under. Maiden chasers on 1st May, 1897, and which have not, up to time of declaration to start, won a race, hurdle-race, or chase value of Rs. 400, which at any time since 1st January, 1895 have been the property of British Officers in H. M.'s Military Services on full pay, and which were the property of a person duly qualified to enter for the race on the date of closing of the first entries. To be ridden by Gentlemen Riders. Weights—English and Colonial 13-3 to carry 12st. 7lbs.; Arabs 13-3 to carry 11st. 10lbs.; C. B.'s 13-3 to carry 11st. 5lbs. (Weight for Inches). Penalties—Winners: once, 4lbs.; twice, 7 lbs.; oftener, 10 lbs. extra. Allowances—Maidens allowed 4lbs.

Mr L F Ashburner's b a geld Aaron, 10st 2lbs, Mr Ashburner 1
Mr F W Lethbridge's b a p Chip, 8st 12lbs, Mr Young..... 2
Capt Lovett's ch a gal Sprite, 11st 3lbs, Capt Lovett 3

Betting: Evens on Chip; 4 to 1 against Aaron; 6 to 1 Toban; 4 to 1 Sprite and Wanadli; and 10 to 1 the rest.

A good start. At the first jump Captain Heneage fell, and Chip with Wandalli and Sprite made the running. Tempete and Skellum were last. At the one-mile post Mr. Stack fell, and was out of it. Chip, Aaron, and Sprite were taking all the jumps in good form. At the home turn Chip lost some space, and Aaron come up, and won by three lengths. Time—4 min. 35 secs.

4TH RACE.—"The Western India Hunt Cup."—Distance—About 2 miles. Rs. 500. For all horses which have been regularly and fairly hunted with Poona (1897) or Bombay (1895-97) Foxhounds and registered chargers of the regular forces and Bombay Light Horse. Maidens on the flat, over hurdles, and across country. Starting declarations for Hunters to be accompanied by certificates signed by M. F. H. and two members of Committee (who will be named). For Chargers by certificate signed by C. O. of the corps. To be ridden by G. Rs. Weight—English and Colonial, 12st. 7lbs.; C. B.'s 11st. 7lbs.; Arabs, 10st. 7lbs.

Mr Graham's b w geld Luxury, 12st 4lb, Capt Curzen..... 1
Mr Byron's ch w geld Ginger 12st 7lb, Mr Stack 2
Mr G Ostermayer's b w geld What Cheer, 12st 7lbs, Mr Brogan 3

Betting: 2 to 1 against Luxury and Litany; 4 to 1 Ginger and What Cheer; and 6 to 1 Waterloo.

Luxury jumped off with a clear lead of several lengths, making the jumps like a greyhound. Ginger came neat, while Litany stood last. At the one mile post running like an Indian file, Luxury still forged ahead, giving no chance for the others to compete. A good race ensued for second place between Ginger and What Cheer, and the former won by 2 lengths. Time—4 min. 24 secs.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, SEPT. 8.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Grant, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here this morning.

LIVERPOOL, SEPT. 8.

The Anchor Line steamer Nubia left here for Bombay this morning.

PLYMOUTH, SEPT. 8.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Caledonia arrived here this morning.

The Messageries Company's steamer Ernest Simons arrived at Aden, from Bombay, on Wednesday, the 8th instant, at noon.

The Bombay-Japan Line steamer Hiroshima Maru left Singapore for Colombo, on the 8th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 8.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats steady.

Good Dhollera	3 13-16
The Manchester Market has been steady.	
2½ per cent. Consols	111½
3 per cent. Rentes	104 1-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	117
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	63 3-8
Bar Silver	25

THE FRONTIER RISINGS.

THE MOHMAND EXPEDITION.

TROOPS EN ROUTE FOR THE MOHMAND COUNTRY.

PROBABLE ADVANCE ON MONDAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 9.

General Blood, with the 2nd Malakhand Brigade, has advanced to Miankeli, a few miles beyond the Panjkora; the 3rd Brigade crossing the river this morning, and the 1st Brigade following.

Advance from Shabkadr into the Mohmand country probably begins on Monday.

REPORTED MOVE OF THE AFRIDIS TOWARDS SAMANA.

All continued quiet along the frontier, though rumour is still busy and now depicts the Afridis moving towards Samana; but with all posts so strongly held as they now are, any further raid upon a large scale is exceedingly improbable.

The crops in the Kurrum Valley are extraordinarily good this season, and will furnish a great quantity of supplies.

THE AFRIDI CAMPAIGN.

Preparations for the Afridi Campaign are actively proceeding.

THE ADVANCE AGAINST THE MOHMANDS.

LAHORE, SEP. 9.

At Peshawar it is believed that a general advance from Shabkadr against the Mohmands will take place to-morrow.

The whole of the 1st Brigade arrived at Shabkadr this morning.

The Guides Cavalry and 31st Punjab Infantry marched from Khar to Uch yesterday. The rest of the 1st Brigade follow to-morrow. If transport is available on reaching Panjkora they take over the tents of the 3rd Brigade, and will hold lines of communication back towards Chakdara.

IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.

THE JEYPORE I. S. TRANSPORT TRAIN.

Captain Cookson, 16th Bengal Cavalry, commands, and Lieutenant MacMunn, Royal Artillery, acts as Staff Officer of the Jeypore Imperial Service Transport Train, eight trains of which are being sent to Khushalgarh.

The first instalment passed through Lahore last evening. The Trasport train is in grand condition, and is completely officered and armed. Each train has one hundred and fifty sturdy country-bred ponies with light carts.

BALUCHISTAN DISTURBANCES OVERSTATED.

Detailed accounts from Quetta show that there has been no serious tribal unrest, and that Jaffir Khan will restore quietness.

MILITARY APPOINTMENT AND ORDER.

Lord Fincastle has been appointed Orderly Officer to General Blood.

Lieutenant Dopping Hepenstal, 2nd Infantry (Hyderabad Contingent), who is at present in Poona, has been ordered to proceed immediately on active service.

MORE PRINCELY VOLUNTEERS.

RAJAS OF PATIALA AND DHOLEPORE.

Two Rajahs of Patiala and Dholepore have asked the Government to send them to the front.

THE PATIALA INFANTRY LEAVE FOR THE FRONT.

THE EXPEDITION AGAINST THE AFRIDIS.

JULLUNDUR, Sept. 6.

There is certainly no lack of zeal in the way regiments execute the various moves entailed on them by the present disturbance. The Yorkshire Regiment, for instance, arrived at Jullundur on the eleventh day after receiving orders at Ranikhet. The entire regiment was packed and ready to move on relief scale within 48 hours, but unfortunately extraordinary difficulties of transport had to be overcome. First, the move of the Cameronians, who started from Ranikhet the day previously, necessarily absorbed most of the available transport. Then there was the dreadful weather on the road down the hill, when rain fell for two days without intermission, soaking the men through and through, and causing at each halt large defections of coolies. However, in spite of the difficulties, the gallant Yorkshires marched gaily into Jullundur, bringing all their baggage and leaving only two men sick on the very respectable total of 850 strong.

KASAULI, Sept. 7.

An infantry regiment of Imperial Service Troops left Patiala yesterday to join the Mohmand expedition. Two other regiments of infantry and cavalry have received orders to hold themselves in readiness. Great enthusiasm prevailed at the departure of the troops. The Maharaja of Patiala, now at Kasauli, has volunteered to accompany his troops to the front. It is hoped that the Government will recognise this example of spontaneous loyalty.

The 10th Lancers, Maxim gun, with one officer and eight men, is to be added to General Elles's division for operations against the Mohmands.

The forecast of the coffee crop in Coorg works out to 2,714 tons as against 2,030 tons last year. The average annual crop during the last ten years has been 3,409 tons.

Another mullah has appeared on the scene. This time, too, he hails from the Kohat direction, and has been trying to make himself in British territory. He had no success in the Kohat district, as too many troops are in evidence there.

The telegraph line was again cut in the Bolan on Saturday. The offenders, who proved to be three men armed with guns, were arrested by the tribesmen after an exciting chase. The men have confessed, and will be sent to Quetta for trial.

The imperial service troops which have been sent to Peshawar and Kohat have displayed fine enthusiasm on their departure from their various stations, all showing marked eagerness to see service. The Gwalior Transport Train are vastly pleased that the Maharaja Scindiah is to accompany them to Kohat. There are other movements of troops about to take place with a view to replacing the regiments which will be absent on field service for some weeks to come. Thus No. 9 (British) Mountain Battery, Darjeeling, the Yorkshire Light Infantry, Nasirabad, and the 2nd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, Bolarum, are all ordered to Umballa; the 3rd Bombay Light Infantry, Satara, goes to Jhelam; the 20th Madras Infantry, Vizianagram, to Meerut; the 21st Madras Pioneers, Belgaum, to Jullundur; four companies 17th Bombay Infantry, Bhuj, to Bolarum. Of these No. 9 Mountain Battery and the Madras Pioneers may be wanted for the Tirah expedition. These movements can be carried out while the Mohmand expedition is proceeding, which is preliminary to the bigger business against the Orakzai and the Afridis.

There is nothing new from either Peshawar or Kohat. The Khyber Pass is reported practically free from tribesmen, and unquestionably the action of the Amir's officers in dispersing the Sanghu Khel Shinwaris has deterred any Afghan clan from venturing into the pass. As to the Afridis they have shown no enthusiasm in responding to the latest request of the mullah Salad Akbar, who charges them to assemble with six days' food supplies and plenty of ammunition. They are too busy harvesting to show any keen desire to threaten the Peshawar border again. Even their contingent which went to join the Orakzai south of Tirah has not shown any marked enterprise, though it is said to have shared in the night attack on Balesh Khel Fort in the Kurram Valley. The Turis single-handed repelled that attack and the presence of Colonel Richardson's column at Sadda will probably cause the Afridis to return home again. Hangu had nothing exciting to report on Monday and Tuseday. The Orakzai still hang about the Samana Range but they find attacks upon the forts there are not likely to be successful. The Daulatzai section about the Ublan Pass are reported to be wavering, some of their headmen being inclined to send in a Jirga to Kohat.

When the real business on tackling the Afridis and Orakzai in Tirah is undertaken, observes the Allahabad paper, we shall doubtless see very large gatherings indeed, as the tribesmen will be hemmed in and driven into a corner. They will have to make a stand with the snows of Safed Koh in their rear, and their full fighting strength will be put forth; but meanwhile the public mind need not be unnecessarily excited by statements of the kind above quoted. The number of troops now on the frontier are quite sufficient to deal with any bodies of raiders that may cross into British territory, and the larger these are the better chance is there of inflicting punishment. The burning of police and levy posts, or even of an isolated village here and there is of no great moment, considering the extent of border to be guarded. This is what has happened in the western and more exposed parts of the Kohat District, and the measures that would seem to be indicated to check these raiders is the more extensive employment of flying columns. These, however, should be smaller than those hitherto employed, and cavalry should be used on every possible occasion. The aim in view now is to keep the tribesmen within their own border while the preparations for the expedition are being completed. It is useless to harrass our infantry by marching them about day and night; they will have plenty of work to do a few weeks hence beyond the Samana and they should not be worn out now. Most of the cavalry will have to remain behind when the advance takes place and they should be used freely now from Kohat to Parachinar. If more are required, two additional regiments might be sent to Kohat.

Cannot our political officers on the North-West frontier moderate somewhat their estimates of the number of tribesmen whom they report, from time to time, as having gathered with hostile intent asks a contemprary. The Politicals lisp in tens of thousands: no lashkar seems to be under the five figures, and the public are asked to believe that at one and the same moment 10,000 men are at one extremity, say, of the Samana Range, and another 10,000 at the other. As to two, three, or four thousand, these minor items are mentioned as if each tribe had an inexhaustible supply of fighting-men. A kind of battledore and shuttlecock game is played with the lashkars, they are tossed about in the most energetic manner and one gets quite bewildered as to where the shuttlecocks will fly next. Military officers seem also to be infected with the desire to join in the game, at least on the Peshawar and Kohat frontiers, and their reports make mention of 10,000 and even 15,000 tribesmen quite as a matter of course. The practice seems to be to accept any native report and to pass it on; in one instance, we believe, 30,000 Afridis were mentioned as being on the move. Considering that the latest estimates of the Afridi clans, excluding the Adam Khel who are a separate class living in and about the Kohat Pass, put their fighting strength at 23,000, one may well protest against reports of this kind being taken seriously. From information derived from a most trust-worthy source we are led to believe that, at the outside, only 5,000 Afridis raided the Khyber, and yet from 10,000 to 15,000 was the return made from Peshawar.

THE SIMLA EXODUS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 9.

Most of the Government offices will close in Simla on the 13th November, and open in Calcutta on the 15th.

THE FAMINE.

MORE CHEERFUL SITUATION.

The prices of food-grains at last begins to show a small but distinct tendency to fall, especially in Bengal, where the Indian corn, which is the common food of Bihar, is now fifteen seers the rupee. The numbers under relief in Madras have fallen by fifty thousand, but elsewhere little change is reported. The prospects are generally favourable, having continued to improve both in Madras and Upper Burma. The numbers under relief in the last named however, show no reduction. The report for Bombay has not yet arrived.

MILITARY NOTIFICATION.

Lieutenant Savile, 1st Bombay Lancers, has been admitted to the Staff Corps.

THE PESTILENCE IN POONA.

POONA, SEPT. 9.

There were 50 cases and 53 deaths round about Poona; of which 8 new cases and 18 deaths occurred in Kirkee; 16 cases and 16 deaths in Ghornadi; and 9 cases and 9 deaths in Sirur.

There were 2 cases and 2 deaths in Poona city; also 4 imported cases in Lanowli, and 3 in Bohodi. There are now 63 patients in the hospital.

THE GANPATI PROCESSIONS IN POONA.

The Ganpati festival passed off quietly. About 125 ganpatis paraded near the Municipal Office, and were taken to Lukdi Pool for immersion.

Mr. Kennedy, with a large force of police, was present.

CRICKET: POONA VS. KATHIAWAR.

The match Poona vs. Kathiawar was resumed to-day. Kathiawar closed their innings by 165 runs. Poona made a good start and scored 191. When Kathiawar went in for their second venture they had to make 179 runs to win. They, however, scored 97 runs for five wickets down, when the match was closed—drawn in favour of Poona.

The following are the full scores :—

KATHIAWAR.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
McCausland, b Browne	0	b Deas	28
Major Ashby, c Melville, b Lewis	6	not out	27
Waddington, run out	3	b Deas	13
Gohel, c Deas, b Lowis	28	c Edwardes, b Deas	7
Singh, b Lewis	3	b Edwardes	4
Shivshankar, not out	0	not out	3
Templer, b Deas	4		
Bapasola, c Bradford, b Deas	17	did not bat	
Billimoria, b Browne	5		
Shivlal, c Bain, b Lewis	5		
Hemo, b Deas	40		
Extras	7	Extras	11
Total	165	Total	97

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	1st Innings.				2nd Innings.			
	R	R	M	W	R	R	M	W
Lowis	140	66	7	5	70	30	8	0
Deas	168	61	13	3	92	33	13	0
Browne	66	25	2	1	—	..	—	..
Edwards	35	7	5	0	30	4	4	2

POONA GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Browne, b Sinclair	52	b Shivsankar	3
Capt Lewis, b Sinclair	16	c Waddington, b Sinclair	4
Bradford, b Hemo	22	b Shivshankar	2
Edwardes, c Shivlal, b Bapasola	3	b Hemo	84
Bain, b Sinclair	15	run out	3
Deas, b Sinclair	0	b Shewlall	57
Young, b Sinclair	3	b Billimoria	2
Melville, b Sinclair	5	b Billimoria	0
Edge, c Templar, b Bapasola	4	b Billimoria	5
Dwyer, not out	6	not out	8
Wood, b Shivshankar	12	not out	7
Extras	13	Extras	16
Total	153	Total	191

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	1st Innings.				2nd Inning.			
	R	R	M	W	R	M	M	W
Shivshankar	68	37	4	1	65	11	2	2
Billimoria	25	16	1	0	75	40	3	3
Sinclair	95	33	7	6	85	58	3	1
Hemo	50	20	2	1	30	12	3	1
Bapasola	60	27	2	2	..	..	..	..
Oghal	..	..	..	..	10	18	0	0
Shivlal	..	..	..	..	15	16	0	1

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co.'s. s. s. Ganges, Captain T. F. Creery, will sail, to-day, for London and Brindisi, with English mails, and the following passengers :—

FOR LONDON.

Apear, Mr F
Burrap, Mr A
Burwell, Mr T
Campbell, Mr H
Comrie, Mr J J
Finda, Mr
Gutschow, Mr L A
Mills, Mr
Naung Bah, Mr
Pain, Mrs G S
Reid, Mr
Sabonadier, Mr A

FOR BRINDISI.

Ameer Alli, Mr Justice
Bowe, Mr
Cole, Mr C J
Faunce, Lt R de L
Rampini, Mr Justice
Stebbing, Mr
Stik, Mrs

FOR MARSEILLES.

Butilho, Mr, Mrs A T, and child
Dobbs, Mr and Mrs E
Peterson, Mr and Miss
Pello, Mrs, 2 infants,
Pello, Miss

FOR VENICE.—Colonnello, Mr S

FOR ADEN.

Nathall, Mr
Moriz, Mr T P

THE STATE PROSECUTIONS.

SECOND DAY.

NUMEROUS DOCUMENTS PUT IN.

DULL PROCEEDINGS.

It would be difficult to imagine more prosaic and uninteresting proceedings in connection with an important State trial than those which characterised the second day's hearing of the charge against Messrs. Tilak and Bal of having excited or attempted to excite disaffection to the Government established by law in British India. The production and putting in of extracts from the "Kesari" and other exhibits by the defence, and the cross-examination of the Oriental Translator respecting certain Marathi words occupied the entire sitting. Not even a disputed point of law was raised to vary the monotony of the proceedings, and occasions for a little merriment were extremely rare. Things having been dull on the first day the court was not so crowded as on that occasion, and only about one-half of the well-known members of society, for whom seats had been reserved on the Bench, exercised the privilege of using such comfortable accommodation for seeing and hearing all that went on. Several of the spectators took advantage of the uneventful course of the proceedings to enjoy occasional naps. The gallery was by no means crowded, a fact partly due to the care exercised by the police as to the admission of persons. The question of seats for representatives of the Native Press was not quite so warmly discussed at the outset as on the first day. None of the reporters seemed inclined to accept Mr. Starling's renewed invitation to "go into the dock," and they managed by hook or crook to find sitting accommodation elsewhere. Messrs. Tilak and Bal arrived soon after 10-20, and the former had a long conversation with Mr. Bhaishanker. Mr. Justice Strachey took his seat punctually at 11 o'clock, and the hearing was at once re-commenced. The first of the numerous extracts put in by Mr. Pugh, and read by the Clerk of the Crown, was a leader from the "Kesari" of so distant a date as December 15, 1895, in which Lord Reay, the then Governor, was thanked for his interest in the movement that had then been initiated for repairing Shivaji's tomb. The next was a translation from the "Kesari" of April 23rd, 1895, also on the subject of repairing the tomb, and asking for subscriptions; also an editorial note on a letter from a student on the subject, dated April 3rd, 1895, enclosing the munificent donation of two annas towards the fund.

Another extract was a report from the columns of the incriminated journal of a meeting held in furtherance of the movement in June, 1895, at which a letter supporting the object in view was received from Mr. Justice Ranade, and some prominent chiefs were present. The report was a detailed one, and its reading from the MS. (for this exhibit was not a printed one) by the Clerk of the Crown occupied a long time. Further extracts relating to the object of the movement were given, and were read at length. An article from the *Kesari*, dated April 14, was next read, urging the Marathas not to forget their great hero Shivaji, and to make his birthday celebration a success. It was specially pointed out that the present Governor, unlike his predecessor Lord Harris, had allowed a Shivaji festival to be held a Raigad, where Shivaji held his court. Mr. Tilak was present at the celebration, and made a long speech, explaining it the object of the gathering. Then followed as an exhibit a pamphlet regarding the correspondence which appeared in a Bombay daily, respecting the murder of Afzulkhan between Mr. R. P. Karkaria and "M.J." and was also put in, but to the great relief of most people in court was not read. The object in view in submitting them, said Mr. Pugh, was to show that there had been a controversy on the subject, of a lecture by Professor Bhanu at the Deccan College on Afzulkhan, Professor Bain presiding.

Further extracts went to show that other people, beside Mr. Tilak and Professor Bhanu, believed that Shivaji was justified in killing Afzulkhan, amongst them Professor Bain, who presided at the lecture by Professor Bhanu on the subject, and also "A. T. C.," a correspondent to a local daily. The reading of a letter in which Mr. Tilak defended himself from the attacks of a contemporary, led up to one of the very few interesting incidents of the day. In the letter in question Mr. Tilak repudiated the charge that he had been inciting the people against the plague measures of Government. So far from hindering the plague operations, he had co-operated with the authorities in them. Mr. Pugh thereupon put in a letter received by Mr. Tilak, in March last, from the Private Secretary to the Governor, stating that "His Excellency has read your memorandum on plague operations with great interest, and it will be forwarded to Mr. Rand." Mr. Pugh stated he had called for the memorandum from the prosecution. Mr. Lang said that when asked whether they could produce the memorandum they had replied that they could not undertake to obtain it, and that if the defence desired to put it in, they should subpœna witnesses for the purpose. Mr. Justice Strachey desired to know what object the learned counsel had in view in desiring to put in the memorandum. There was nothing in the articles complained of about plague operations. Mr. Pugh replied that the learned Advocate-General had said the object of the prisoner was to cause disaffection towards the British rule, and to subvert and overthrow it. He desired to put in the memorandum, as showing that Mr. Tilak was assisting the plague authorities, and his conduct in so doing was utterly inconsistent with the theory of the prosecution; instead of seeking to subvert and overthrow Government he did his best to assist them. A memorandum to the Plague Committee objecting to certain features of the operations, and signed by Mr. Tilak and others, was then put in and read.

The next article produced was the one in which the "Kesari," on March 9th, commented on the "scheme for checking the spread of epidemic fever," which it had then been decided to carry out in Poona. The article was read by Mr. Pugh, in order to give a much needed rest to the Clerk of the Crown, who had been reading the exhibits since the opening of the Court. The leader declared that no one had so far been oppressed, and that the exodus from Poona was needless, as in view of the undertaking given by Lord Sandhurst, it was mere foolishness to entertain unreasonable doubts. The next article was headed "The Present Violence in Poona," and appeared two days after the plague operations came into force. It stated that so far the soldiers had committed no acts of oppression, but urged that they ought not to be employed for house-to-house inspection. The exhibit which followed was dated May 8, and was an appeal for further subscriptions to the Hindu Plague Hospital, in order that it might be duly equipped for the rains. Then came a long article on "Hero Worship," which was to a large extent an adaptation of Carlyle's famous essay, and contained a number of arguments in favour of celebrating Shivaji's birthday in Maharashtra—a practice which it was said had been abandoned during the period of foreign domination.

After the adjournment for luncheon three articles which appeared in the "Kesari" at the time of the Jubilee celebrations were put in, and read by Mr. Pugh. They spoke in glowing terms of the progress of the British Empire during the Queen's reigme, but it was urged that India had not made so much progress as other parts of the Empire, and the articles complained of the growing power of officialdom. The Queen was asked to celebrate the Jubilee by giving increased rights to the people of India. Three hours and a-half having been occupied in the uninteresting process of reading the innumerable extracts put in, the Oriental Translator entered the witness-box and was further cross-examined. He stated he knew Professor Bain personally, and he was a Professor at a Government College. He had nothing to do with the preparation of a weekly summary of articles in the Native Press for the information of Government. The letter of "Justice" in a local daily, commenting on Mr. Tilak's speech at the Shivaji celebration was read by him after he had sent in the translation of the articles complained of. He remembered that "Justice" said that the speeches of Professors Jinsiwalla and Banu were not objectionable. Witness was next asked as to the meaning of the word *dad*, used in Professor Banu's speech. The Judge asked what was the explanation of the word in Molesworth's dictionary, and Mr. Pugh handed up to him the volume. His Lordship said that this showed that the word meant a representation of grievances or obtainment of redress of grievances. Some conversation ensued on the contention raised by Mr. Pugh that the word was never used to mean the obtainment of redress by violent means, a view which did not altogether commend itself to the Judge. The word "sahlay" (enduring or tolerating) was, said Mr. Pugh, printed in the official translation with a mark of interrogation, whereas the original had a mark of exclamation only. It was not a question "How can you bear this?" but a simple affirmation that they did endure wrong. A dictionary compiled by five pundits, employed by the Bombay Education Society early in the century, was handed to his Lordship who remarked that the learned pundits evidently knew more about Marathi than they did about English, which was very badly rendered indeed. As to the word "dharap nai," Mr. Baig stated that its meaning was "to press down," and the point was discussed at some length. A copy of Æsop's Fables in Marathi was handed to the witness for the purpose of showing his explanation of the Marathi equivalent of "to press down" was not exactly correct, but Mr. Baig stuck to his guns. The word *shwatuntra* (liberty or control) was also the subject of some conversation between Mr. Pugh and the witness, who said that was the word he would use if he referred in Marathi to Mills' Essay on "Liberty." He would also use it in regard to individual, personal social or religious liberty Re-examined by the Advocate-General, he said the word *shwatuntra* would be used for the subjects he had stated along with other words and not standing alone. The word "dudput" was translated in Molesworth as meaning "to press down." The word "chuldrey" meant to harass according to the same dictionary, and Major Candy, in his English, Marathi dictionary gave that as the second word for persecute. In reply to his Lordship, witness said that the word "Dad laoni" meant "redress of grievances" and would not necessarily carry with it an indication how the grievances were to be redressed. He would incline to the opinion that the words as used in the original meant getting redress by their own efforts, rather than by representation to higher authority. The words used in the latter case would have been "dad magoongha." His Lordship had not concluded his questions to witness when the Court rose for the day. We give below a detailed account of the proceedings.

Mr. Justice Strachey took his seat on the Bench at 11 o'clock, and the same gentlemen constituted the

SPECIAL JURY :

Mr. H. I. P. Thompson, Foreman.

Mr. J. S. Sassoon	Mr. R. Woolloombe
Mr. J. Porter.	Mr. Babajee Kasinath
Mr. H. M. Phipson	Mr. Pestonjee N. Wadia
Mr. Anandrao N. Wasudeo	Mr. H. E. Procter

The Hon. Mr. Lang, Advocate-General, with Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Strangman, instructed by Mr. Nicholson, the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown. Mr. Pugh, with Mr. D. D. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Bhaishanker and Kanga, appeared for the first accused. Mr. Garth occupied a seat next to Mr. Pugh. There was no appearance for the second accused. Among the ladies and gentlemen who were accommodated with seats on the Bench were Colonel and Mrs. Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. Grattan Geary, Mrs. Strangman, Professor Peterson, Mr. Aulrudin Tyabjee, and one or two others.

THE TOMB OF SHIVAJI.

Mr. Pugh said that with his Lordship's permission he could continue putting in extracts from the "Kesari" and other exhibits to which reference might hereafter be made in the course of evidence. The extracts to be made from the "Kesari" mainly consisted of editorial matter. The extracts were translated and, except in a few cases were printed, and he would hand them to the Clerk of the Crown.

The first translation put in was an article in the *Kesari*, of December 15, 1895, thanking Lord Reay for his interest in the movement for repairing Shivaji's tomb. It was followed by the subjoined translation of an editorial note printed in the *Kesari* on the 23rd April, 1895 :—

"A good many days have elapsed since we heard the verse (beginning with) "Do resound the name of Shivaji," but no one is met with acting on the lines of the advice conveyed thereby. Some days since our contemporary of the "Native Opinion" has published a letter of a gentleman who had witnessed with his own eyes the deplorable condition of the shrine of Maharaja Shivaji at Raigad. Reading it we feel as worthless the life of us, the inhabitants of the Maharashtra, and particularly of the Sirdars born in the family of that great personage. The valour of Maharaja Shivaji is of course well-known in history. It is not all necessary that it should be described in ordinary cant phrases. We need cite no other evidence of the immortal fame of Maharaja Shivaji, when Lord Harris, who was a formidable enemy to the interests of the Maharattas, has extolled his valour and made a declaration that the Maharaja Shivaji has made his name famous in history. The said Maharaja Shivaji's tomb is in the Fort of Raigad, ten miles from Mahad, in the Kolaba district. It was in that fort that the Maharaja Shivaji was crowned in 1674. The Maharaja had to undergo a good deal of trouble and expense in building this stronghold. The Maharaja held this fort in such high esteem, and had such a confidence in its invulnerability that he could enjoy sound sleep when he had locked up its main entrance) Delhi gate after throwing in the various spoils taken in distant campaigns. In this very fort the dead body of Shivaji was interred after the campaign of Jalna, and this is that self-same shrine. About that shrine Douglas Saheb says in the book "Bombay and Western India":—

(Here follows :—Well-known, our present kind British Government had been annually spending money through the agency of a special Department created for that purpose on the repairs of old delapidating buildings, temples and caves. In 1885 our popular Governor, Lord Reay, at the recommendation of Mr. Sinclair, passed orders for the renovation of the shrine of the Maharaja at Raigad, and repairs were accordingly made at the time. Since then, the sum of rupees five is annually spent on behalf of the Government on the repairs of the tomb. That an enormous amount is spent by the Sobha on this work is due only to the endeavours of the said Mr. Sinclair. It is useless to blame the Government in this matter. It is the business of those who were able to set the feet on this Maharashtra owing to the exploits of the Maharaja Shivaji and who may be said as eating his bread till this day. If they fail to do this they will deserve the charge of ingratitude made by foreigners. The people of the Maharashtra should avail themselves of this opportunity "to vindicate the name of Shivaji." We need not at all remark that it would be highly creditable to those generous and grateful descendants of the Maharaja who opened their purses for contributing towards tokens of memory the insignificant Lord Harris should at least now renovate the shrine of the Maharaja Shivaji, in view of the structures of foreigners against them. It is certain that these Sanshaniks and Sirdars will speedily accomplish this work, if cribles like Mr. Douglas call upon them to do so. But that those ordinary people of the Maharashtra who entertain a high respect for the exploits and benefactions of the Maharaja Shivaji should give up their lassitude, hold meetings at different places in view of collecting funds, and thus vindicate their gratitude in the face of the world ought not to be left for us to say.

A CONTRIBUTION OF TWO ANNAS.

Mr. Pugh next put in a translation of the Marathi article in the "Kesari," of the 30th April last, which was read by the Clerk of the Crown as follows:—"We are highly pleased to find that our article last time about the deplorable condition of the tomb of Shivaji Maharaj at Rayagadh, has caused a movement at some places at least. There is a tomb of Rajaram Maharaj at Singlegad and the arrangements there are very excellent. A festival is annually held in the month of Falgun and there are in addition three persons, a *Pujari*, (a) *Garoo*, (b) and Mali (c) especially employed (respectively) for the daily *Puja* (d) Naivedya and looking after the flower garden. The said expense is carried on by Government. When such is the arrangement regarding the tomb of one of Shivaji's descendants, we do not understand why the tomb of Shivaji's himself should be in such a deplorable condition. A student has sent over to us two annas for being spent towards (the accomplishment of) this object. Though this amount is very small there is no doubt that the people of Maharastra will be pleased to see the pride about "Swarajya" (f) that has awakened in the mind of the said student. We hope that other (i. e.,) the "Sardars" and other people of Maharastra will come forward on noticing this gift of a student. We will publish in our paper an acknowledgement of any amount of money that anybody may send over to us for this object.

Mr. Pugh next put in an extract from the *Kesari*, giving an account of a public meeting held for the purpose of furthering the movement for repairing the tomb. The extract was dated June 4th, 1895, and showed that in the course of the meeting a letter was read from Mr. Justice Ranade supporting the project. Reference was made to certain prominent chiefs being present, and the article remarked that this ought to ensure the success of the movement. There was a very large crowd at the meeting, and the report gave the names of the Sardars who occupied the platform. Resolutions were passed for collecting funds to repair the tomb and keep it in good order.

THE SHIVAJI FESTIVAL AT RAIGAD.

(Translation of a portion of a Marathi article, printed in the "Kesari" newsp

his purpose in showing the purport of the memorial which he was unable to obtain.

His Lordship enquired what was the object of putting it in.

Mr. Pugh: My lord, it will prove that Mr. Tilak was co-operating with the Government. He was not subverting or overthrowing the Government. What I want to show is that instead of subverting Government, he was on the other hand assisting the Government—a position wholly inconsistent with the charge of sedition. That is my object in putting it in. He was doing his best to help the Government even by offending the suffering people of his community.

His Lordship said that it might show good intention, but the incriminated articles were not referred therein. The Advocate-General said that the intention was to excite ill-feeling and disaffection.

Mr. Pugh: The Advocate-General has said distinctly that it was to subvert and overthrow British rule. It is so clearly on my notes.

His Lordship: You put them in to show it is not likely he would do what the prosecution allege.

Mr. Pugh: I go further and say that it was impossible that Mr. Tilak should have done so in view of the help he was giving to Government in regard to the plague.

THE MEMORIAL ON THE PLAGUE OPERATIONS.

The following memorial, signed by Mr. Tilak and others, on the plague operations, was then put in:—

"Sir,—We beg to send to you the following suggestions regarding the plague operations as at present carried on in Poona, and hope that they will receive the consideration they deserve at the hands of the Plague Committee. Several of us have gone with the house-to-house searching parties, and have also other opportunities of knowing how and where the present operations work harshly on the people. If these hardships are removed, we feel sure that the operations of the Committee would be carried on more smoothly and successfully than at present.

"2. The object of the present arrangement is threefold—(1) to find out persons suffering from plague and send them to a hospital; (2) to segregate the persons who may have come in close contact with him; and (3) to thoroughly disinfect the room or the house where a case has occurred and to destroy things that cannot be disinfected.

"3. The house-to-house search is undertaken for the first purpose. The work is done by British soldiers who search every day one of the blocks into which the city is divided. Native gentlemen are requested to accompany them, but as these gentlemen have neither power to check excesses nor any recognised status in the searching parties many of them feel that their presence is not of much practical use, now that the people know what house-to-house search means. There have been again complaints regarding the disappearance of cash or other property in the houses opened in the owner's absence, and small boxes have been broken open in some cases. Cases have also occurred where soldiers have gone into Hindu temples or places of worship in spite of the remonstrances of the Hindu gentlemen accompanying the party. It also happens sometimes that persons, not suffering from plague, are unnecessarily taken to the plague hospital. We need not point out that on such case—and the news travels fast in such cases—materially adds to the uneasiness of the people and thus it is better not to interfere in such solitary and at best suspected cases than to remove them to the hospital and thereby aggravating the panic. We think that all these irregularities and annoyances may be put a stop to by:—(*a*) forming Volunteer's Committees for each ward or block, and authorising them to report any excesses committed during the search of the bloks assigned to them; (*b*) publishing the rules according to which house-to-house search is carried on: (*c*) providing that in cases where the owners are absent from Poona the house may properly be locked up and sealed by the Committee, so as to render second search unnecessary; (*d*) ordering all the Hindu public places of worship in a block will only be searched by Hindu gentlemen accompanying the search parties, and Mohamedan places by Mohamedans; (*e*) directing that where the owner of a house is ready to take the search party over the whole house several parties should not simultaneously enter the same house to the confusion of the owner; and (*f*) taking care to see that suspected cases than to remove them to the hospital only after full inquiry by the medical advisers of the Committee.

OBJECTING TO SEGREGATION.

"4. As regards the second object, viz., segregation of healthy, we are glad to state that some of the inconveniences are removed by the rules recently published, but still much requires to be done to make the arrangements comfortable to the people. For instance, little time is allowed to the people to make arrangements for the safe custody of their household goods or cattle and for taking with them things that they may require in the Segregation Camp. To remove this and other inconveniences, we beg to suggest:—(*a*) that before segregating any healthy person sufficient notice should be given to him to make arrangements for removal; (*b*) that, if necessary, the Committee should afford means of transport; (*c*) that in large houses or where the property is very great or there is cattle to be looked after, a man should be allowed to stay in the house to take care of the property or the cattle; (*d*) that better arrangements regarding latrines, water-supply, and provision-shops should be made at the Segregation Camp; (*e*) that voluntary Committees of private gentlemen should be allowed to make arrangements to help the persons segregated, of course under the supervision of the Plague Committee or any officer appointed by it; (*f*) that the allowance of annas two should be increased to annas three per day; and (*g*) that greater care should be taken to segregate only those who have come in close contact with the sick or who may have been long in the same room with him. Exceptions may be made in the cases of pregnant women and decripit person or persons who are ill from other causes, these being segregated, if necessary, in their own houses.

"5. Regarding the disinfecting of the houses and property you have already ordered that nothing except the bedding and clothing of the sick is to be destroyed, except under medical direction. For the better carrying out of these orders and the removal of other grievances in this respect, we suggest:—(*a*) that the officers, who destroy or burn any articles, should be asked to report the articles destroyed or burnt; (*b*) that in cases where the owner is absent the Committee should remove the property to the ware-house before keeping the house open for disinfecting purposes; (*c*) that, as stated above, a man on behalf of the owner should be allowed to be present when the whole property is not removed or where only a room in a house is to be disinfected; (*d*) that greater care should be taken to verify the numbers of the houses to be disinfected so as to avoid causing unnecessary annoyance to other house-owners.

"6. These suggestions are made in a spirit of co-operation. You may have noticed that there is no opposition to house-to-house search from the people. They only wish that it should be carried on, as his Excellency was pleased to observe, with the least annoyance to them or interference with their customs; and we believe that, if the above suggestion are adopted, the object can be attained not only without impairing the efficacy of the present operations, but actually increasing it by securing the willing co-operation and support of the people.—We beg, &c.

(Sd.) B. R. VAIDYA,
" G. K. GARDE,
" V. N. PHATAK,
" B. P. JOSHI,
" B. G. TILAK."

THE BUBONIC PLAGUE AND GOVERNMENT.

The following are extracts from a translation of the leading Marathi article printed in the "Kesari" newspaper, dated the 16th February, 1897, put in by Mr. Pugh:—

"As soon as the European nations learnt that the plague in Bombay did not abate, although lakhs of rupees had been spent for rendering the city quite clean, but that on the contrary it was spreading with great force in all parts of the city, that although migration had reduced the population of Bombay by three-fourths, the daily mortality was still increasing a good deal and that the bubonic fever broke out wherever the Bombay people had fled, great restlessness was caused among them. Elsewhere we give the rules regarding the powers which the Bombay Government has, under the Act, conferred upon the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay. A perusal of those (rules) will show that Government has now become very strict indeed in this matter. It was only after the epidemic had spread to a considerable extent that steps began to be taken to separate the plague-stricken from the healthy. This is what is called "segregation." (*a*.) The English word "segregation" is used in the original in Marathi characters and also in the English characters in brackets. Now, although from a scientific point of view separation of the afflicted or segregation is of great use, still the adverse notions of the community about hospitals, the arrangements in hospitals, the usual way in which the rulers conduct themselves towards the ruled, and divers other reasons have rendered it almost impossible to bring it (segregation) into practice, as is clearly indicated by the examples of Bombay and Poona. To what extent the impression that a hospital means a place for killing persons has gained a wide expansion and taken a deep root in our community will be easily seen from the farcital rumours in connection with this, which one often hears in Poona and in Bombay. These rumours are so absurd and foolish that we do not think it proper even to mention them here. This terror about hospitals has been aggravated by the acts of some of the unscrupulous policemen. Howsoever baseless these adverse notions about hospitals may be, they have got so strong a hold on their (people's) minds but to get rid of them is not a work which could be accomplished in one or two months or years, but several generations must pass for its (accomplishment.) The Government has appointed for our city an Assistant Collector to enforce segregation; to remove filth from the houses of the people; to remove tiles or bore holes in the walls (of the houses) for ventilation if they are ill-ventilated; to remove people living in exceedingly dirty and ill-ventilated localities to other places; to disinfect, in whichever way that may be necessary, the room, the clothes, and the house or anything belonging to a person who may have died of the plague, and to carry out other things strictly. Mr. Rand is the Assistant Collector who became famous at Satara, and is to take charge of these duties in a day or two. From the present inclination of Government, his administration will be carried on, it appears, with much rigour. But it may be safely inferred from the segregation incidents that such rigorousness in administration will not be of as much use as can be expected, and will cause greater opposition in securing the intended object. We are of opinion that the co-operation of the people secures these things better than mere force. Rigorousness of administration, far from being of as much use as could be expected, on the contrary, produces uneasiness among the people, who begin to think that the measures devised for arresting the evil are themselves another evil.

MORE AFRAID OF GOVERNMENT THAN OF PLAGUE.

"The Bombay and Poona people are now more afraid of the Government operations than of the prevalence of the plague, as will be easily seen by anybody. That such a state of things should exist is not good in any point of view. Fear and anxiety are in themselves one of the causes of disease. In the science of medicine this is an established principle In connection with all diseases. Two days ago a meeting of all the doctors here was held to discuss this very topic of the day, and it is said that the chairman of the meeting is shortly going to send the resolutions passed at the meeting to the local Municipality and to the Government. In that meeting all these points were discussed and it was, we understand, resolved by the majority that if segregation and other remedies were applied after consideration, and also with a practical common-sense view and not merely with reference to the scientific view, people would not become panic-stricken, and the wished for object would be achieved in a greater degree. We shall conclude by setting forth in brief some suggestions that we have lastly to make on the subject: (1) That in the Poona city the enforcement of segregation should be carried out by Government in the mild way already proposed by the Municipality; (2) that the communication between the different cities and towns should be so well regulated that the plague will not travel from place to place; (3) that private hospitals of the people should be organized and their management entrusted to competent persons; (4) that in the hospital erected by the Municipality arrangements should be made as suggested above for the middle or upper classes of people; and (5) that lastly it should be borne in mind that any restrictions or arrangements in this respect to be generally made by the Municipality or by Government should be mildly yet firmly carried out with due regard to the condition of the people, the customs, habits, ideas and financial condition of the people, &c., so that the object in view will be accomplished at least partially, and there would be no serious discontent caused among the people. We are aware that the Government itself is placed in a dilemma, but whatever may be the case, Government must bear this in mind that it is impossible to stamp out the disease, which has once come into India, at once, by taking sanitary measures to any extent or by enforcing segregation. Because the European nations are terrified, it is no use for us to lose our heads and adopt silly remedies, and we hope that though Government has passed such a stringent enactment, still it will not be much applied to places over which the plague has once got a firm hold, but will be applied in regulating the intercourse between different towns. Every convenience has its drawback. If railways facilitate locomotions, the plague too can go from Bombay to Benares on the third day. So this right first, and then that which may be affected in a town should be segregated or not, and in doing this pay attention to the surrounding circumstances. This is all that we have to urge and we hope that the present law will be enforced bearing this in mind."

THE PLAGUE RULES AT POONA.

This was followed by the reading of a translation of a leading Marathi article printed in the "Kesari" newspaper, dated the 2nd of March, 1897, on the subject of plague rules in Poona:—

"To check the dreadful epidemic now prevailing the Bombay Government has issued certain rules applicable to all the districts with the exception of the town (and Island) of Bombay and the Military cantonment, these (rules) are given elsewhere. Entirely opposed as these rules are to the practices and usages of our people there is every likelihood that some will even think that they would prefer the fever to the hardships of these rules. Moreover, if the Government officials are particularly tyrannical and indifferent we think that the people will have no resource left other than the "abandonment of the place," as advised by Shastra. Even this (means) is not now open (to them) unless (they get other pulses felt by doctors on principal railway) stations. In short, Government contemplates forcibly to hem in the epidemic on all sides and (thus) to root it out. But, we think Government must be careful enough no to stamp out also the poor subjects while stamping out the plague. The causes of the plague and the spread of the plague are so subtle that no one can confidently say that mere human efforts will root them out. From information obtained up to this day about this disease it has been established beyond doubt that there is no human remedy for stopping its progress except the severance of the healthy of the contact with those that are attacked by fever. The main poison of the disease having entered into a locality slowly spreads (there) like fire and after some days devastates houses, streets and towns. All these things being considered it has to be said that in the immediate stage of the epidemic there is no way practicable for man to extirpate it other than to remove the infected from the house and if possible, to burn the houses or to vacate them, and to wash and cleanse them with disinfectants, &c., and to ask the inmates of those houses to live elsewhere till they are so cleansed. People must remember that dangerous diseases must be treated by (taking) stringent measures and act accordingly. But all this refers to the initial stage of the epidemic. Once it has spread over the whole town the above measures are not likely do do much good. When the poison has spread in the whole city all men indirectly come in contact with it. Arrangements must, therefore, be made to destroy the poison even just in the place where it has sprung up at the commencement of the epidemic and to prevent it from re-entering from without. But once the disease has spread the sick alone should be segregated, and much good is not likely to result from the removal of the healthy from houses other than those in the worst (state of sanitation). This at least is certain that the misery inflicted by the harshness in certain times outweigh the good that may accrue from it. At such a time, therefore, the authorities must pay attention (to the fact) that it would be extremely oppressive and harsh to rigorously carry into effect all the regulations out of those published by Government. It would not do (for them) totally to disregard the customs and habits of the people.

TAKING WOMEN TO HOSPITAL.

In Poona, the other day, fifty black coats (police men) and two Europeans had come to convey a woman of the Teli (caste) to the hospital, but she died just as she was conveyed to the hospital. What was the use of all this display (of energy) when the woman was in the house (suffering) for two days it was all one whether she lived under the same roof for two hours more or not, if she was to die in, couple of hours. Under those circumstances we cannot but say that the executive officers are either inconsiderate or inordinately fond of exercising their authority. It cannot be explained in the rules (namely) by carrying into effect what rules at any time great public good would be secured as compared with the hardship inflicted on individuals. The Government must leave this work to (the discretion) of the executive officials themselves, but from this the plague authorities are not to suppose that they have obtained the order to exercise as such authority as they like at any time or place. There is another thing besides which must be borne in mind, namely, whether suitable house arrangements or some accomodation have been made or not for the sick or (and) healthy persons before they are removed from their houses. Where such arrangements are not practicable or have not been made it does not seem to be the wish of the Government to carry these rules forcibly into effect. When the plague coming from Bombay has established itself even in Poona which is much clearer than other cities in Maharashtra the inhabitants of Nassick, Nagar, Satara and other places cannot be too careful in keeping the devil off from their cities. The divine determination will indeed prevail, but every one must do his best to check such diseases, and it is the matter for delight that Government is making such an effort. Only Government must pay careful attention to see whether or not in making such efforts the authorities arrange in such a way as to minimise the hardships of the people; otherwise while the Government is attempting to extinguish the fire on one side it would be kindled on the other.

THE POONA PLAGUE COMMITTEE.

Subjoined are extracts from a translation of a Marathi article printed in the "Kesari" newspaper, of March 9, and put in by Mr. Pugh.

"While writing formerly regarding this fever we had written that this fever does not spring from dirt alone, nor does it disappear by the removal of dirt alone. It is true that dirt is instrumental in its spreading or in the increase of its poison; but besides dirt it is found that many other things equally help like dirt the spreading of this disease. When once the poison of this disease has entered into an insufficiently ventilated house, it does not completely disappear unless it is removed by digging, scraping or burning; hence it has many times happened that when people, who had left their houses during the plague, return after the epidemic is over, and once more commence staying in their respective houses, then the same epidemic again comes into existence. In this manner at Hongkong plague three times—that is—in 1894, 95, 96 appeared and disappeared. The new arrangement is this that at first this work is to be entrusted to some few Government officers. At Bombay a Committee is appointed, consisting of an Engineer, a Doctor, a Municipal Commissioner, and a Military officer; and it is invested with all powers, while in Poona all those powers are concentrated in Mr. Rand. The Municipalities of both the places have now no power in this matter. The daily sweeping and cleaning and lighting must be done by the Municipality. They are not deprived of that duty. But the remedies for checking the plague will be made through the Committee. His Excellency the Governor has said that no one should understand from this that the Government considers the Municipality or the Local self-Government of less worth; and the reason of this is given that to take measures for checking the bubonic fever is not merely a local work now; but it has become one of the works of the Government of India. In short, what his Excellency the Governor says comes to this, that there is no cause for the Municipality to be sorry that the Municipality is deprived of its work."

USING INDEPENDENT HOSPITAL.

"Now as to what this new Committee or Mr. Rand. The Chief Plague Officer at Poona has to do, let us see the same. His Excellency the Governor is convinced that if this epidemic is not checked but allowed to spread itself freely anywhere, then this disease shall never abate. Therefore the first duty of Government is to prevent the contact. For this purpose a two-fold check is necessary. Firstly, to remove the people suffering from this epidemic fever out of their houses and to make convenience for them in the hospital, and (secondly) not to allow the people of plague-stricken places to go to and wander in other towns and villages. But after making good convenience in the hospital the relations of the patients are to have full liberty to see him, and be convinced after personal inspection that the patient is well taken care of. Besides, there is no objection if each caste or community were to build their independent hospitals. Further, his Excellency the Governor says that persons in the service of a patient attacked with epidemic fever or persons who are in epidemic content with him or persons staying in the room in which the patient may be lying are more liable to be attacked by this disease, and so they also should be kept outside for some days and then allowed to return home. Whereby the spread of the plague shall be lessened to that extent. In order to bring into force both these things, a third thing is necessary; and it is this that the Government must first come to know where the disease is prevailing. For this purpose at first persons are to be appointed for house-to-house examination at the interval of every two or four days. There are numerous gossips prevailing in our town that these men are to oppress (people) as they like, but they are totally groundless and false. The examination which is to take place is only for the purpose of preventing the people from concealing in a house a person attacked with the plague as is at present done. If any one will conceal or try to conceal, then only from that place a sick person shall be taken out forcibly, otherwise no one should have the least trouble to undergo from such examination. The duty of his Excellency the Governor. A strict rule is made that no plague officer shall touch women, and lady doctors are to be specially appointed for them. And his Excellency the Governor has expressed in the presence of the plague officers that the plague officers are in like manner strictly forbidden from hurting the minds and religious notions of the people without any reason by entering in any part of a house. Besides at the time of house-to-house examination the leading people of the ward or the lane will be taken in company. In short, the Government in no way wishes to interfere with the customs and manners of the people or to apply more force in any way than is necessary for these things, viz., for the purpose of taking to hospital a patient attacked with epidemic fever, and to remove out for some days the persons that were in the patient's room, or the people who were in immediate contact with him. The above mentioned two things are to be done only for the benefit of the people themselves, and his Excellency the Governor desires that the people should not be afraid of these things and leave their houses by unreasonably misunderstanding things; not only this, but the Governor requests the above said leaders to help the Government in this work by removing the misunderstanding of the people, by assuring them that they will not be oppressed, and by explaining to them the importance of the rules made for the purpose of checking the contact and thereby making people to abide by those rules."

WAY RUN AWAY!

The people must be thankful for this request of the Governor. But if such suggestion, as is made to the leaders of the people, be made to the Government officers it will be all right. Otherwise if on one side help is demanded from the people, and if on the other, the Government officers will not only utterly disregard their suggestions, but also refuse to talk with them, then from this the desired object will never be gained. Perhaps his Excellency the Governor may not be aware of the fact that the officers insisted even upon the Hindoo Hospital being built on a certain specific place. This is lamentable that the desire to mix with the people and carry out the things which are beneficial to Government as well as to the people which was found existing in former European officials is not found in the present European officials, and what spoils the matter is owing to this defect. No

PURELY PERSONAL

SIR WILLIAM RICHMOND has slightly altered his design for the mosaic of the crucifixion which is to fill one of the quarterdomes in St. Paul's Cathedral. His intention was to represent the figure of Christ crucified to the Tree of Life. It has since been pointed out that there is no authority in ancient manuscripts for representing the Crucifixion as upon the Tree of Life, though the floriated cross is not uncommon and the Tree of Life does occasionally appear in conjunction with the Crucifixion. Sir Edward Burne-Jones, we believe, was the first to make a design without the cross. In these circumstances, Sir William Richmond has decided to alter his design, and will represent Christ upon the cross with a background of rose-trees. This is a symbol for which there is good authority.

The Duke of Coburg is residing at Schloss Reinhardsbrunn, his beautiful hunting seat in the Thuringian Forest, and the Duchess has gone to Bucharest on a visit to the Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Roumania at the Chateau of Sinaia. The Crown Prince Ferdinand, who was dangerously ill from typhoid fever early in the summer, is in a precarious state of health and his father the Prince of Hohenzollern Sigmaringen has been staying with him at Sinaia.

The Lord Chancellor and Lady Halsbury have gone to Scotland for the Long Vacation, and they are staying at Dalill, a beautiful place on the Argyllshire coast overlooking the islands of Jura and Mull, which they have rented from Major Stewart MacDougall for the season along with 4,000 acres of weald shooting. The sporting features at Dalil are the wildfowl shooting and the sea fishing. Last year Lord Halsbury was the tenant of Pittodrie, Mr. Knight Erskine's place in Aberdeenshire near Pitcaple.

As the attire of the Duchess of York in the State entry into Dublin will doubtless be a matter of interest to our readers, a correspondent has obtained from a lady the following description: The dress worn by the Duchess was of a very beautiful shade of light green silk, with tight sleeves and strips of dark green velvet over the shoulders. The waistcoat was composed of white lace and tulle, the plaits of tulle going over the back of the bodice in a V shape setting off, by way of contrast the dark green velvet trimming of the bodice. The headgear of the Duchess was a pretty little toque of dark green, richly trimmed to match the dress.

There have not been many visits of Royalty to Ireland, but a few of them may be noted. The Queen herself has been to Ireland three times—first in 1849, accompanied by the Prince Consort and her children; again in 1853, when she was present at the Dublin International exhibition, also with the Prince Consort; and finally in 1861. On each of these occasions the Prince of Wales accompanied her Majesty, and in 1868 he paid a fourth visit—this time having with him the Princes of Wales for the first time, and she also accompanied him on both his later visits in 1871 and 1885, the latter of which was for four weeks. The Duke of Edinburgh has also visited Dublin, taking part with Earl Spencer in a review in Phœnix Park. The Princess Louise was there in 1871, while the Duke of Connaught was for a time stationed in Dublin. This is not the first visit of the Duke of York, but the Duchess has never before set foot on Irish soil.

No British sovereign visited Ireland between William III. (whose visit certainly was not one of pleasure) and George IV. As with sovereigns so with subjects. When the present Lord Devon's father visited his vast estates in Limerick, he was informed that no member of the family had visited them since the time of Charles II. George IV.'s visit was made at a time when his ministers told him that it was absolutely necessary he should endeavour to make a new departure to mitigate the intense unpopularity he had incurred. His speeches to the people out-blarneyed blarney, but went down amazingly. When his barge left "dirty Dunleary"—renamed Kingstown in his honour—men swam after the barge which conveyed him to the yacht to try and kiss his hands.

One of the most curious of the many addresses of congratulation sent to the Queen this year has only just arrived. It is from the Victorian Co-operative Settlement Association, and begins by setting forth that the association was formed twenty years ago with a view to testing the possibility of people living beyond the span usually allotted to man, and that to open the eyes of the world to the error made by the churches "in making the prayerful complaint of the brief span of three or four score years as man's allotted time" it is most desirous that some illustrious lifes hould be lengthened out. "We hope and pray that your Majesty may enjoy that life." As the address sets forth from 110 to 120 as the natural age of man, it is evident that we have a series of Victorian Jubilees still before us.

That is a very funny story, no doubt, which a "Standard" correspondent tells of the Stratford-on-Avon boy who when asked the other day "Who was Shakespeare?" replied, He stole the deer, adding that the incident happened three or four years ago. But let us not be too hard on the lad. Greater authorities than he have tripped before now. Did not the Saturday Review, in reviewing the Scenes of Clerical Life, refer to George Eliot as an assumed name, screening that of some studious clergyman, a Cantab, who lives, or has lived, the greater part of his life in the country, who is the father of a family, of High Church tendencies, exceedingly fond of children, Greek dramatists, and and dogs? The Saturday has lived and learned since that time, and so, we may be sure, will the little townsman of Shakespeare.

A great deal has been written of late as to the overcrowded state of the medical profession. The Hospital gives the following "generalisation" from twenty years' practice in London: Of every six men who take a house and put up a door-plate without buying a practice, five are compelled to leave the house within two years. They leave, with their little capital expended, and with despairing hearts, to renew the struggle, under worse conditions, elsewhere. Indeed the competition in medical practice at the present time is, our contemporary affirms, excessive and ruinous."

The annual recurrence of the Welsh National Eisteddfod is responsible for a crop of more or less humorous corruptions of Welsh names. The correspondent of the "Liverpool Mercury" came across an admiring but mystified Cockney visitor who got over the difficulty of pronouncing Hwfa Mon, the bardic appellation of the Archdruid, by irreverently respelling him "Arf a Mo'." A Birmingham paper Anglicised the title into "Awfu Mon," possibly through the pradonable error of a Caledonian comp. During the Londo Eisteddfod in 1887 a Metropolitan journal raised the Welsh ire by spelling this ancient title "Half-a-Moon."

A Scotch patent for the creation of such members of the Scotch Bar as from the point of view of seniority and eminence deserve the dignity of Q. C. has recently been put into force. All applications for "silk gowns" have to be made to and recommended by the Lord Justice-General of Scotland. Among the new batch is Mr. Comrie Thomson, the "man that defended Thomson." Formerly only the Lord Advocate the Solicitor-General and the Dean of Faculty had the rank of Q.C.—all "ex-officio."

Among Liberal M. P.'s in Scotland, Mr. John Morley has just left his Inverness-shire quarters at Kincraig for a yachting cruise in the West Highlands; Mr. Asquith is golfing with Mrs. Asquith and family at St. Andrews; Mr. William Allan is writing poetry at Moffat; Mr. Robinson Soutter is holding religious services at the same fashionable summer resort; Captain Pirie is enjoying an occasional night's fishing in an Aberdeen herring-boat, dressed in oilskin and sea-boots; and Mr. Samuel Smith is rusticating at his Perthshire estate near Muthil, where he attends the Free Church recently built mainly by his own liberality.

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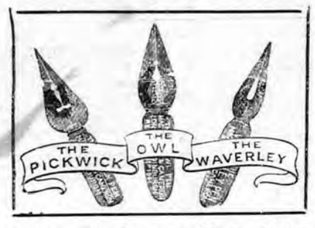

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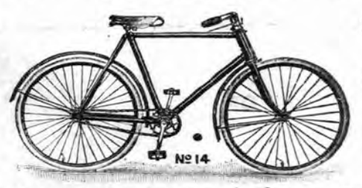

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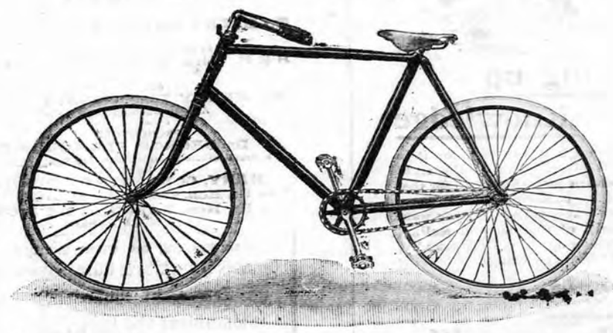

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